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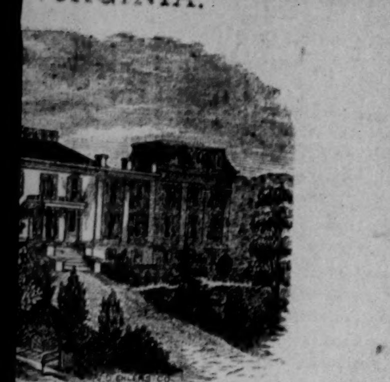

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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XVII. THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1884. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEW PARTY

WHICH IS TO BANISH LIQUOR FROM THE LAND.

The Meeting of the Prohibition Convention in Pittsburg—A Large Attendance and an Enthusiastic Demonstration Local Option Denounced Total Prohibition Demanded.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 23.—LaFayette hall was crowded this morning by delegates to the national prohibition convention, and their friends. The convention was called to order promptly at 11 o'clock, by Gideon I. Stewart, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. A. A. Minor, of Boston. The call of the convention was then read by the secretary, W. R. Nelson, of Chicago, and "America" was played by the band. An address of welcome was delivered by C. L. Lost, of Pittsburg.

Gideon T. Stewart, chairman of the national committee, responded in behalf of the convention.

LIQUOR AND SLAVERY.

When he had finished his response to the address of welcome, Mr. Stewart proceeded to deliver the opening address. He referred to the relations between the liquor crime and the slavery crime. The anti-slavery men, he said, were strongly blind to the relations of the two evils. Their platform (32 years ago), was silent as to the parent crime of which slavery was but the natural offspring. When Senator Brown, of Georgia, declared in the senate some weeks since that African slavery was the product of northern distilleries, he only re-echoed a truth evident in the whole history of the African slave trade and slavery. America had poured the destroying curse of the liquor crime on Africa, and (by a fiat of avering justice) Africa had poured back the curse of slavery upon America. The two crimes had mutually sustained and strengthened each other. The anti-slavery reformers had lifted the ax of civil liberty to cut down one great branch of the upas tree, which, with its malign shadow, had darkened the republic, and to-day they met to lay the ax to the roots of the same upas, and to remove the main source of oppression and injustice to labor and of all crime, vice, ignorance, poverty, debasement and misery. The whole compromise system for the pretended regulation, taxation and moral cultivation of the liquor crime was a sin against God and a crime against man. The argument in its support was all rotten with wrong and reeking with blood. It was the logic of coiled vipers flavored with the rhetoric of fiends. Its absurdity was equal to its infamy.

AN ATTACK ON LOCAL OPTION.

One of the most prevalent and dangerous forms of compromise with the liquor crime was that of "local prohibition" or "local option." A national crime, organized and in control of the government, demanded a national prohibition by a party formed for the purpose. An attempt to reform the national government and to abolish the ruling national crime by merely changing the laws and constitution of the state was as vain as to expect a revolution of the sea by a mere wind that turns its waves. Within state limits, constitutional and statutory prohibition had accomplished great good, but as opposed to a national crime they were as impotant as ropes of sand in the teeth of Niagra. There were four nominally prohibition states at the north and half a dozen at the south, and yet in the late national republican convention at Chicago, not a delegate from those ten states had dared to sign the minority report on the liquor question, and it was the same in the democratic convention. Thus all republican and democratic prohibitionists were bound as serfs to the liquor power, under the lash of their party keepers. When the woman's Christian temperance union, represented by its honored and most worthy head, Miss Francis E. Willard, stood at the door of the republican national convention, pleading for the protection of homes, it was treated with silent contempt. What could more vividly illustrate the abject servility of that party to the liquor power and its perfidy to its own pledges. The anti-slavery convention of 1852, and the prohibition convention of 1884, differed in one important respect. The first ushered in a political party. Triumph followed by civil war. This convention came to proclaim glorious peace. Its mission was the reunion of the republic not in mere form, but in fact, in truth and in the hearts of all the people. As the first and indispensable step to reunion, there must be a total absolution from the two political parties. It was of no consequence which of them went first in the grave of their master, the liquor power. They should both be quickly buried. [Applause.] Year after year the warfare between the two great political parties was prolonged. Through all these many years the cry from the hearts of all the people and all the churches had been for a new party of peace and progress.

THE OBJECT OF THE PARTY.

The prohibition party was called into being to meet that cry. It proclaimed a policy which bound in unity all religious and moral forces. Prohibition was civil liberty against crime. License was personal liberty for crime. The spirit of the illustrious founders, patriots and sages of the republic appealed to them to go forward in this mighty cause. From all the battlefields of the nation white-winged angels rose to bear their banners from all the million graves of its martyred heroes; and from the unnumbered millions of dark, sad graves, those who had been murdered by the liquor crime, with pale hands were rising to point the way. Let the convention rise to the grandeur of its mission and do its duty fully, bravely and rightly, and a grateful future would come to crown its work with fadeless glory.

THE POINTS OF APPLAUSE.

The address was listened to with close attention and with occasional plaudits. The allusion to Miss Willard was greeted with special applause, and her treatment by the republican convention was denounced by shouts of "shame! shame!"

A telegram from Rochester, New York, saying that ex-Governor St. John, of Kansas, in an interview stated positively that he was not a candidate, was freely circulated.

Dr. Blanchard, of Illinois, said that notwithstanding this St. John's name would be presented to the convention, and if nominated he would accept.

IN TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

Temporary organization was affected by the choice of Wm. Daniel, of Maryland, as chairman, and Mrs. Woodbridge, president of the Ohio Women's Christian temperance union, and Charles S. Carter, of Washington, D. C., as secretary.

Mr. Daniel, in taking the chair, spoke of the progress which prohibition was making in the state of Maryland. The general result, he said, was that the jails of Maryland were empty, property had appreciated, schools and churches were better filled, and every interest in the state was better promoted. So long, however, as the national government allowed liquor to be imported, and issued license stamps, state constitutions and state laws in favor of prohibition could not be enforced.

The band struck up, "Where the Old Folks Lie," and then there were three cheers for Maryland and her "little grant."

The audience sang, "Dare to Think, Dare to Do;" and then there was a demand that the band should play "Maryland, My Maryland," but it was announced that the band was not prepared to play the air. Then it was proposed to sing it, and a lady on the platform recited the first verse, but that proposition also fell through, and the convention went on with the business.

The secretary made a report of telegrams from various states, 500 in all; and a committee on credentials was appointed, the states being called and several delegations sending up names for members of the committee. The duties of the secretary in calling the roll of states were performed by Mrs. Woodbridge, and the responses were made in two or three cases by ladies. Members of the committee on credentials being also in a few cases ladies.

The convention then, at 1:30, took a recess until 3 p. m., the committee on credentials to meet at 2 o'clock and to be prepared to report.

THE ROLL MADE UP.

The afternoon session was opened by the singing of the campaign song to the air of "John Brown," the refrain being "Glory, glory, hallelujah, our cause is marching on." Then after prayer the whole convention joined in the hymn "Crown Him, Lord, of All." The secretary reported the following representation in the convention.

Alabama	2	New Jersey	18
California	23	Maryland	16
Connecticut	2	New York	75
Illinois	45	Missouri	10
Maine	3	Tennessee	12
Kansas	17	Texas	10
Kentucky	6	Pennsylvania	58
Michigan	56	Wisconsin	55
Nebraska	3		
Dakota	1	Total	446
Ohio	34		

Telegrams encouraging the convention in its work were received and read from various parts of the country, and were applauded.

THE FIGHT IN INDIANA.

It was decided to send a telegram to the prohibitionists of Indiana, it being stated that to-morrow the most desperate fight ever fought in this country for the recognition of the principles was to be fought on the soil of Indiana.

W. C. A. Blanchard, of Illinois, represented the prohibition party of Chicago, addressed the convention. Some of his remarks gave offense to the delegates from Wisconsin and other states, and there was a general cal to proceed with business. Mr. Blanchard had, therefore, to make an abrupt close of his speech. This slight storm having blown over, the convention joined in singing, "Praise God, from Whom all Blessings Flow."

THE TEMPERANCE WOMEN.

Miss Willard, president of the Women's Christian Temperance union, appealed to the convention to listen at this time to the memorial prepared by the union, and it was read by the secretary, Mrs. Woodbridge, as follows:

To the National Convention of the Prohibition Party: We, members of the Women' Christian Temperance union, herein represented by the signatures of our officers believe that while the personal habits of a nation can be largely restrained by an appeal to the intellect through argument, to the heart through sympathy, and to the conscience through motives of religion, the traffic in those poisons will be best controlled by a prohibitory law. We believe the teachings of science, experience and the golden rule combine to testify against the traffic in alcoholic liquor as a drink, and that the homes of America, which are the citadels of patriotism, purity and happiness, have no enemy so relentless as the American saloon. Therefore as citizens of the United States, irrespective of sect or section, but having deeply at heart the protection of her homes, we do hereby respectfully and earnestly petition you to advocate and to adopt such measures as are requisite to the end that the prohibition of the importation, exportation, manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages may become an integral part of the national constitution, and that your party candidate shall be, by character and public pledge, committed to a national constitutional prohibitory amendment.

MISS WILLARD'S ALLEGORY.

Miss Willard related the failure of her efforts with the greenback convention. She said that the Woman's Christian Temperance union, in the logical order of sequence, now brought this memorial to its natural home, to its native heath. [Applause]. It would not fail to be noted in Florida as well as in Puget Sound, in Maine as well as California; that the dove which went flying from one convention to another, like the one from Noah's ark, had come at last home to the prohibition ark, and was drawn in there. [Cheers].

A vote of thanks was given by the convention to the Women's Christian Temperance union with accompanying cheers.

An appropriate piece was next recited on "the use of the ballot," by Miss Carrie Mosher, of Baltimore.

COMING DOWN TO BUSINESS.

After some further delay, the report of the committe on credentials was presented, showing that there were thirty-one states and territories represented by 576 delegates, and that there were actually present, 461 delegates. A resolution accompanied the report to the effect that the delegates be authorized to cast the full vote of the states which they represent. The report was accepted and the resolution was not adopted, however, until after a long discussion, in which its opponents represented the unfairness of permitting one or a few men from a state to cast the votes to which the state is entitled under the call, while the chairman of the committee on credentials explained and defended the principle on which it is based. There was so much noise and disorder that a delegate suggested that they would become a democratic convention before long, and the excited and angry delegate made the suggestion rather uncomplimentary to the temporary chairman, that the committee on permanent organization, in selecting a chairman for the convention, shall find somebody to preside who is acquainted with parliamentary rules and has the voice and ability to keep order. In the midst of much confusion and turmoil the vote of states was called for the nomination of a committee on permanent organization and on resolutions. The convention by a rising vote and with much enthusiasm indorsed the views and principles expressed in the memorial of the Women's Christian Temperance union. It was proposed to couple with it a woman's suffrage plank, but at the suggestion of Mrs. Woodbridge, the secretary, that part of the motion was withdrawn. In connection with that it was stated that Miss Willard was on the committee on resolutions and would on consultation with the lady members of the convention, recommend such action on the suffrage matters as might be agreed upon. Several resolutions were presented and referred (without discussion) to the committee on resolutions. Among them was a proposition for a constitutional amendment removing the distinction of sex which now limits the franchise, and one to drop the name of "home protection," and declaring the name of the party to be "The national prohibition party."

A proposition was made to appoint on the committee on resolutions several lady delegates in addition to those regularly nominated by state delegations. It was argued against on various grounds, and a delegate moved to lay it on the table as mere "gush."

Mrs. Hart, of New York, declared that the convention had no more right to add to the committee five women in favor of female suffrage, than it had to add five men who were opposed to it.

The resolution was laid on the table, and the convention at 6:35 took a recess to 8 p. m.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was opened by the singing of various hymns and campaign melodies, and when the national emblem, with a strip attached bearing the word "Prohibition" was waved, there were three cheers given for "the old flag" and then the audience joined in singing the "Star Spangled Banner." Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. Warner, of New York, that the same divine help which had led to the riddance of the land from slavery would also lead to its riddance from rum.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The permanent organization was then announced with Professor Samuel Dickey, of Michigan, as president, and a large number of vice presidents (among them several ladies and General Clinton B. Fiske of New Jersey,) and several secretaries, (the first among them being Mrs. Woodbridge, of Ohio.)

The report was adopted, and a committee appointed to conduct Dickey to the chair.

Professor Dickey, in taking the chair, expressed his appreciation of the high honor done him. They were here, he said, for work, not for words. They were here because they were driven into the work by their powerful convictions. They were not in harmony with those who believed in taxing or licensing the liquor system. They could not let it alone. They believed that it ought to be suppressed. [Cheers.] There was no hope to be placed in political parties. This prohibition party stood committed to earnest, independent political action. [Cheers.] Their object was to found and to build up from its foundation, an intelligent body of voters, whose political thought would be the complete suppression of the liquor traffic. To that work they were pledged, and by that work they expected to stand. With the power of the general government in their hands it would be wielded wisely and well, and the nation would be redeemed from the curse of the rum power.

The committee on rules made a report fixing the daily hours of the convention from nine to one p. m., and 1:30 to six p. m.

Speeches in presenting candidates for the nomination are to be limited to ten minutes. Balloting is not to precede the adoption of the platform. The vote of a state shall not be altered until after all the states are called. The rules were adopted and the thanks of the convention given to the officers of the temporary organization.

A proposition to adopt a two-thirds rule for the nomination of candidates was made, discussed and rejected, and it was decided that it would require a majority of the votes cast to nominate candidates. The roll was then called for the nomination of one member from each state for the committee on finance, and two members for the national executive committee. Various propositions were submitted and referred to the committee on resolutions. Among them was one to make the basis of representation at the next national prohibition convention two for each congressional district and four for each state, and another to change the party's name. The convention then at 10 o'clock adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow.

VIRGINIAN POLITICS.

An Appeal to Governor Cameron to Call an Extra Session of the Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., July 23.—Hon. Charles E. Stuart, speaker of the house of delegates, and Senator John L. Hurt, president pro tem of the senate, left here this afternoon for Old Point, bearing with them the signatures of two-thirds of each body of the general assembly, requesting Governor Cameron, who is sojourning at Old Point, to call an extra session of the legislature. The list of the senators embraces the names of all the democratic members, and of Senators Wickham, (straightout republican), and Powell (coalitionist). The house list consists of 68 delegates, one more than is necessary. The object of the request is to have the governor call an extra session about the middle of August. The work of the session, it is understood, will be limited to apportioning the state into districts for presidential electors, and to rectifying, if need be, of the congressional apportionment bill.

ANXIOUS REPUBLICANS

Who Fail to Extract Any Comfort from the Prohibition Convention.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Indian Commissioner Price and Pension Commissioner Dudley have both returned from Pittsburg, where they have spent a couple of days among the delegates to the prohibition convention. What their particular object was they do not state, but Commissioner Dudley is reported as being in an uncomfortable frame of mind, and Commissioner Price is quoted as saying that the dominant influence at the convention is democratic. Both are concerned as to the effect of the proceedings of the convention upon the Indiana election.

THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS

The Appointment of Committees to Manage the Campaign.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The members of the finance committee of the national committee of republicans and independents were made known this morning. They are J. W. Harper, Jr., of New York; Moses Williams, of Massachusetts; Daniel Drake Smith, of New Jersey; C. P. Armstrong, of Connecticut, and Samuel Wagner of Pennsylvania. The executive committee of ten appointed with power to add to their number and to fill vacancies, consists of the following members: Charles P. Miller, George W. Folsom, R. R. Bawker, E. R. Doty, George W. Greene, Horace E. Denning, N. N. Faber, Herbert B. Turner, Moses F. Tyler and Stewart Wood.

A STUBBORN FIGHT.

The First Georgia District Takes Twenty-five Ballots.

SAVANNAH, July 23.—[Special.]—The congressional convention of the first district assembled here to-day. There was a very large attendance of delegates. Captain Wm. Hughes, of Liberty, was elected temporary chairman. The convention adopted the two-thirds rule. Mr, V. P. Wade, of Screven, was elected permanent chairman. Mr. A. G. Smith, of Bryan, and Mr. A. B. Estes, of Pierce, were elected secretaries. Mr. J. T. Brown, of Bullock, nominated Mr. Morgan Rawls, of Effingham, which was seconded by Mr. S. Pittman, of Effingham.

Mr. R. W. Gignilliatt, of McIntosh, nominated Mr. A. Pratt Adams; seconded by Mr. J. L. Warren, of Chatham.

Mr. A. S. Way, of Liberty, nominated Mr. Samuel Dowse Bradwell; seconded by Mr. William Letford, of Bryan.

Mr. J. E. Dart, of Glynn, nominated Mr. Martin L. Mershon, of Brunswick; seconded by Mr. J. C. Macdonal, of Ware.

The nominations closed and the first ballot taken showed:

Mershon 16,
Adams 13,
Bradwell 7,
Rawls 4.
Necessary to a choice 27.

The convention then adjourned until four and a half o'clock. Upon reassembling the balloting proceeded with twenty-five ballots taken with but one single change, when a move to adjourn until nine o'clock to-morrow was made and carried. The prospects are for a stubborn fight.

All Anxious for Congress.

NEWBERRY, S. C., July 23.—[Special.]—Mr. George Johnstone, of this town; Major E. B. Murray, editor of the Anderson Intelligencer, and Colonel D. Wyatt Aiken, of Cokesbury, are all anxious to represent the fifth district in congress. Each one of these estimable gentlemen has been engaged in an earnest personal canvass for months past. The fight seems to be joined between Aiken and Johnstone. Murray will probably turn over his strength to the former. An unusual degree of public interest is shown in the fight between them. Aiken declares that he is absolutely sure to be returned to the house, while Johnstone is not a whit less confident of his own success. It is a very pretty fight.

The New York Electoral Ticket.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 23.—The democratic state committee have chosen Eugene Kelly, of New York, the banker, as elector-at-large in place of William Purcell, declined. The Tammany representatives were not present at the meeting.

ACCIDENT AND CRIME.

THE TREACHEROUS GAS IN A WHEELING BANK VAULT.

Seven Fatalities Reported From the Storm in Dakota Territory—A Family Swept Away on a Stream—The Record of the Day's Casualties and Mishaps Reported.

SIOUX FALLS, D. T., July 23.—Seven fatalities have been reported in this county caused by the storm of Monday. Mrs. Axel Scott, of Lyons township, was struck by lightning while seeking refuge with her family in the cellar of her house. Mrs. John Hall of Highland township, was struck by flying pieces of a house which had been blown down. A child of Peter Degree, of the same township, two children near Dell Rapids, the daughter of Samuel Huckings, residing west of Dell Rapids, and Lassie Leissen, of the Norwegian church southeast of Valley Springs, were also killed. It is impossible, as yet, to make any estimate of the total loss caused by the storm. The reports from Dell Rapids place the damage in that village and surrounding section at $100,000, and at Valley Springs at $50,000. The loss in the immediate vicinity of Sioux Falls will not amount to more than $1,000. The damage to the crops here is not near so bad as it was feared it would be.

THE TREACHEROUS GAS.

An Explosion in Wheeling Which Shakes up the Town.

WHEELING, West Va., July 23.—This morning at 8 o'clock, a terrific gas explosion occurred in the German bank. A small jet is kept burning in the vault all the time. Last evening, at 5 o'clock, a big explosion occurred on the corner of Market and 12th streets, where the main is being laid, and it was necessary to shut the gas off from the city at the works for a short time. When the flow was again started, the gas escaped into the vault all night.

This morning the chief clerk John Heil struck a match as soon as he opened the doors, seeing that the jet was not burning, and failing to detect the odor of the gas. A tremendous explosion followed. Heil was blown half way across the room. The entire glass in in front of the building was blown into fragments. Heil is badly burned about the head and arms, but will probably recover. Great excitement was occasioned by the explosion.

BY THE FLAMES.

An Incendiary Fire in Petersburg with a Loss of $80,000.

PETERSBURG, July 23.—The peanut factories of R. C. Marks and G. W. Davis, in this city, were destroyed by an incendiary fire this morning with all their contents and machinery. The loss is about $80,000, partly covered by insurance. Two negroes have been arrested on suspicion of being the incendiaries.

A Spark from a Passing Train.

DAYTON, O., July 23.—A fire broke out in Jno. Dodd's hay rake works, at 11 o'clock this morning. A spark from a passing train caught the roof of the frame work shop, and spread rapidly. The intense heat of the flames ignited the surrounding dwelling houses, destroying four two-story frames. Several one-story frames were injured and two destroyed. Half a dozen stables and other property were also burned. The personal property of over a dozen families is ruined, and nearly one whole block is in ashes but the fire is under control. During the fire a strong breeze blew the embers all over, endangering the city. Glowing embers were found two miles from the fire. Another fire in Wayne street, two miles east, divided the department. The dwellings and personal property, $25,000; insurance, $40,000. The loss falls principally on working men, who have built their houses on weekly payments, and have but a small insurance.

A Circus Scattered.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., July 23.—During a circus performance here a hurricane struck the tents, tearing the menagerie canvas almost to atoms, and throwing the main one to the ground. This was filled with the fashion of Richfield springs. Hundreds of children were compelled to crawl from under the canvas on their hands and knees, only to meet the terrific hailstorm, followed by torrents of rain. None of the children were injured. The halls, cottage and a number of barns were struck by lightning.

The Storm in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 23.—A severe hail and wind storm visited Wisconsin and did much damage to crops and property last night. Its severity was most felt at Jefferson, Watertown, Fond du Lac, West Bend, Kewaskum, Oconomowoc, Plymouth, Whitewater, and included the country.

Swept Away by the Stream.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., July 23.—On Monday, while H. Trachter, proprietor of a livery stable in this city, was attempting to ford the Mormoton river, near Deerfield, his carriage, containing Mr. and Mrs. Stoppell, three children and a young man named William Bailey, was swept down the stream. Trachter, Mrs. Stoppell, Bailey and one of the children were drowned. Mr. Stoppell, by great exertions, saved himself and two of the children.

A Terrific Explosion.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 23.—A workman carrying a bucket of dynamite packages, discovered a spark among the cartridges, and immediately hurled the bucket and its contents away. It struck a tree and a terrific explosion occurred badly shocking the neighboring houses along W[illegible] Conning streets, and breakin[illegible]y of window glass. One lad [illegible]own, but escaped without ser[illegible]

A Burglar Shot by a Woman.

SARATOGA, July 23.—Miss Marion Foster, artist, boards at Healey cottage. Early this morning two burglars climbed into the window in her room. Miss Foster fired twice at the intruders, wounding one of them. They then jumped from the window. Miss Foster is an invalid, and is now critically ill. She fainted aftel shooting, through the fear that she had killed a man.

The Fatal Phial.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The police ran to the earth this morning Salratore Landino, an Italian whom they have been hunting since he tried to murder his wife on July 4th. When on his way to the police station Landino drew a phial of poison from his pocket and swallowed it. He died before medical assistance, which was summoned, had reached him.

They Prayed for Guidance.

CINCINNATI, O., July 23.—The jury in the case of Patrick Hartnet returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, at two o'clock this afternoon, after being out 22 hours. They jury, after retiring yesterday, prayed for guidance. Hartnet killed his wife in January last by nearly severing her head from her body with an ax.

A Burglarious Student.

BUFFALO, July 23.—Joseph Welch, a former student at St. Joseph's Catholic college, was to-day arrested, charged with entering the college, rifling the contribution boxes and stealing two large silver chancel vases, He had broken up the vases and disposed of them to a silversmith.

THE FIRST YELLOW FEVER.

New Orleans Excited Over its First Case of the Season.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—The three-year old boy of Mr. Patterson, of No. 80 Third street, died last night, and the physician in attendance gave a certificate stating that the death had been caused by yellow fever. The president of the board of health and several physicians concur in this opinion. A special meeting of the board of health was held to-day, and President Holt and Dr. Solomon were appointed a committee to investigate the cause. Dr. Bemis, of the national board of health, and Dr. Godfrey, of the United States marine hospital service, were invited to attend the investigation. The committee will make a post mortem examination, the results of which will be disclosed at the session of the board of health to be held to-night.

The board of health met to-night, and considered the case of the child, Lafleit Patterson, who died July 22d, at No. 80 Third street, fourth district, in this city. The board of health officially promulgates this statement: "The symptoms during the last thirty-six hours of the illness of the child, according to the observations of the attending physicians, were those of a sporadic case of yellow fever, but the pathological evidence furnished by a careful examination of the viscera made by a competent commission appointed by this board has not sustained that conclusion. The board of health, therefore, is compelled to entertain doubt as to the positive nature of this case, and must publish it as a suspicious case of yellow fever. The board together with the auxilliary sanitary association, is taking every precaution through the sanitation of the neighborhood and of the entire district."

It seems that Dr. H. D. Schmidt, pathologist of the charity hospital, examined the black vomit with a microscope, and declared it was not the black vomit of yellow fever. Dr. Godfrey, of the marine hospital service, and Dr. Solomon, of the board of health, also stated that the case was not yellow fever, and it is said that this is also, the opinion of Dr. Finney, coroner, who made the autopsy. Dr. Bemis, of the national board of health, although invited, was not present at the post-mortem examination.

The board passed the following resolution:

That the president of this board telegraph the surgeon general of the marine hospital service, the president of the national board of health, and the state health authorities of Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee and Illinois, that a suspicious case of fever had occurred at New Orleans, which was reported as yellow fever by the attending physician, but was not confirmed as such upon post mortem examination by Dr. H. D. Schmidt, pathologist of the charity hospital.

Dr. Godfrey states that he will, in his report to Surgeon Hamilton, most positively assert that the case was not yellow fever.

Acute Cholera Morbus.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—An inquest was held to-day on the body of Addison B. Fiegler, 44 years old, who died suddenly on Monday, and whose death was supposed to be due to Asiatic cholera. The family physician at first declared it to be a case of sporadic cholera. It was shown, however, that the deceased had eaten plentifully of green apples, a watermelon and other fruit. The postmortem examination showed that the death was due to acute cholera morbus, and a verdict was returned accordingly.

THE FLURRY IN ST. LOUIS.

The New Orleans Yellow Fever Report Disturbs Business.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—A flurry of excitement and much apprehension and dread was produced on 'change to-day by the report that yellow fever had broken out in New Orleans. When it was ascertained through dispatches from reliable sources that only a child had died from a disease supposed to be fever, the excitement subsided and matters relapsed into their usual condition. There was a break in wheat, however, and provisions showed great weakness, but corn and oats were higher and firm. The assignment of Wear, Boogher & Co., also had some effect on the market, and produced a general feeling of uncertainty, but that seemed to pass away with the fever scare.

THE BUSINESS WORLD.

The Assignment of Wear, Boogher & Co. in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—The extensive dry goods house of Wear, Boogher & Co. assigned this forenoon. The assets are given at about $620,000, embracing goods and merchandise; $440,000 open accounts; bills receivable $175,000, other matters $5,000. The liabilities are not definitely known, but the aggregate is about $450,000. The cause of the assignment was a refusal of the New York banks to make the customary advance. The firm states that if time is given to realize on the actual property in hand, they will not only pay in full, but have a handsome surplus. About seventy per cent of their indebtedness is in New York, Boston and Providence. The only large creditor here is the St. Louis National bank, for $25,000.

A Florida Assignment.

NEW YORK, July 23.—H. P. Robinson & Bro., general store and bankers, Ocala, Fla., have made an assignment, with liabilities of $200,000. The firm was composed of Harvey R. and Frank C. Robinson, and was originally a branch of Saunders & Co., Gainesville, Fla., managed by H. P. Robinson, but in 1875 the present firm was made up.

Solomons & Co., drugs, Savannah, Ga., are asking a general extension. The house is an old established one, and stands high for integrity.

The West Virginia Democrats.

WHEELING, WEST VA., July 23.—The democratic state convention met here to-day to nominate a state ticket. A big fight was made over the report of the committee on permanent organization, which named for chairman, George A. Moffett, editor of the Register. The difficulty ended in Moffett withdrawing his name. The convention adjourned till to-morrow.

Gold Watch Stolen.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., July 23.—[Special.]—Mr. H. J. Cooke, of Albany, had a $250 gold watch stolen from him last night between Waycross and this place. He was asleep on the passenger coach, and the thief clipped the guard and removed the watch without awakening Mr. Cooke.

A Strike in Hamilton.

HAMILTON, Ont., July 23.—A number of female operators in the Hamilton cotton mills are on a strike against a reduction of wages.

The Irish National League.

CHICAGO, July 23.—The second national convention of Irish national league of America will assemble at 11 o'clock a. m. on Wedneiday, August 13, 1884, in Faneiul hall, Boston, Mass.

Death of Mrs. Swisshelm.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 23.—Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm died at her home at Swissvale yesterday afternoon, aged 68 years.

The New Orleans Exhibition.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—The board of managers of the world's exposition has authorized Director General Burke to notify the governors of all the states and territories intending to make exhibits that the first installment of $5,000, approved to each by the board is ready for their orders.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Panama canal company, in Paris, the proposals of the directors were adopted. M. Dingler stated that the canal would surely be open for traffic in 1888.

General Lacatera, of Peru, is dead.

TRANSATLANTIC TOPICS.

A GREAT CONSERVATIVE DEMONSTRATION IN SHEFFIELD.

The Failure of the Egyptian Conference to Accomplish Anything—The Treaty With King John Spanish Duty on Sugars—Riotous Students.

LONDON, July 23.—The annual conference of the conservative national union was held at Sheffield to-day. A thousand delegates were present. Lord Randolph Churchill presided, supported by the duke of Norfolk and others. The marquis of Salisbury was conspicuous by his absence. Lord Randolph Churchill, in his opening speech, said that the conservatives would have to win the confidence of the people if they hoped to be successful at the next general election.

Lord Randolph Churchill has been re-elected chairman of the national conservative union. There was no opposition.

A COLLISION AT SEA.

LONDON, July 23.—Advices from Corunna, Spain, report that a collision at sea had occurred between the Spanish steamer Gijon from Corunna for Cuba, and the British steamer Laxham. Both vessels sank. Forty-five of the Gijon's passengers and eleven of the Laxham's crew had been landed at Corunna. It was believed that the rest of the passengers and crew were saved.

PATTI'S PLEA FOR DIVORCE.

PARIS, July 23.—The application of Mme. Patti vs. Marquis De Caux for divorce will be the first case tried under the new divorce law.

THE COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, July 23.—The annual report of the northern spinners' association has just been made public. It states that the cotton trade has not been prosperous during the year. It draws attention to the competition offered by the growing industry in India, and declares that this competition is becoming serious. The trade also suffers constantly and heavily, it says, from the presence of damp sand in the bales. Moreover, there has lately been a serious admixture of inferior cotton in the bales purporting to be of a higher quality. The report urges the importance of a strict examination of the bales when opened.

THE TREATY WITH KING JOHN.

LONDON, July 23.—The treaty recently negotiated with King John, of Abyssinia, has been officially published. In this King John binds himself to abolish slavery and the slave trade within his dominions.

RIOTOUS STUDENTS.

VIENNA, July 23.—The students concerned in the recent riots at Agram have been expelled from the university. The rector of the university has been suspended from his office, and his salary has been stopped, for refusing to inquire into the conduct of the students.

THE CHOLERA RECORD.

PARIS, July 23.—There were 21 deaths from cholera at Marseilles last night, and 15 at Toulon. Several apothecaries at Toulon threaten to close their shops because the city is distributing medicines free.

At Oidanban there was one death to-day from cholera, and there was also one each at Signes and Brignoles.

All the public schools at Toulon and Marseilles will be closed to-morrow. The French academy of medicine proposes to hold an international congress to discuss the prevention and cure of cholera. Dr. Koch has asked that the congress meet in Berlin. The medical cholera commission has established a lazaret at Moabit quarter, with 500 beds. It has also organized a sick transport service, and issued a series of rules for the public guidance in guarding against cholera.

The imperial military cabinet of Germany has advised Emperor William to revoke his order for autumn maneuvers. The emperor will consent to this in the event of an epidemic appearing in Germany.

In 24 hours ending 9 p. m. to-day there have been 44 deaths from cholera in Marseilles.

THE EGYPTIAN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 23.—It is understood that the Egyptian conference are unable to agree in regard to England's financial proposals. England and France are wide apart. Earl Granville is empowered to summon the conference to another meeting at any time.

THE IMPERIAL VISITORS.

BERLIN, July 23.—An interview between the Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, will take place at Ischl, a watering place at upper Austria, on the 8th of August. The meeting will last two days, the Emperor William returning to Berlin on the 10th. The Austrian emperor will meet Emperor William at Henze.

A SPY HANGED.

SUAKIM, July 23.—A spy from El Mahdi, who was recently captured in this town, has been hanged. He confessed that he was a spy. The natives say that General Gordon's gunboats between Khartoum and Berber have spread great terror among the rebels. Osman Digma is doing his best to counteract their alarms.

THE MUDIR OF DONGOLA.

CAIRO, July 23.—The mudir of Dongola telegraphs that he has defeated 5,000 of the followers of the mahdi near Debbeh and captured 300 Remington rifles. The rebel losses were very heavy.

THE DUTY ON SUGAR.

HAVANA, July 23.—The Gaceta publishes to-day a decree, dated Madrid, June 5, providing for a uniform export duty on sugars. Henceforth clayed centrifugals and refined sugars will pay a duty of one dollar per 100 kilos and muscavadores, molasses and meladores 88 cents per 100 kilos.

The Fourth Carolina District.

WINNSBORO, S. C., July 23.—[Special.]—The Hon. Henry A. Gaillard, state senator for Fairfield county, and one of our most successful lawyers, has been pushed forward by his friends for the democratic nomination for congress from the fourth district. He was averse to entering the race, but since the canvas has begun he is looked upon as the winning man. He has four able competitors—Messrs. F. W. McMaster, of Columbia, and Leroy Youmans, of the same place, and William Perry, of Greenville, and William Munro, of Union. At present Colonel McMaster seems to have the inside track. Colonel William Wallace, who has striven earnestly for months past to carry Richland county, has been badly beaten on his own baliwick and now has no chance whatever. Gaillard is our first choice, McMaster second.

Hemphill's Walk-Over.

CHESTER, S. C., July 23.—[Special.]—Colonel John J. Hemphill, our distinguished young congressman, will have a walk-over this year. In the election two years ago he overcame his republican and greenback opponent, Thomas J. Mackey. He is the youngest member of congress. A brilliant orator, an indefatigable worker and a wise lawgiver, he is bound to make a national reputation ere his congressional career closes.

A Shipping Decision.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The treasury department has decided that the provisions of the Dingley shipping bill, prescribing the duties of shipping commissioners, do not apply in the case of vessels of less than fifty tons burdens engaged in coasting.

Out of Politics.

UNION, S. C., July 23.—[Special.]—June Mobley, a notorious negro radical politician, will support Cleveland and Hendricks and the democratic state ticket. He has abandoned politics and gone to preaching.

GEORGIA GOSSIP.

SHORT TALKS WITH THE SCRIBES OF THE COUNTRY PRESS.

A Child Badly Scalded—A Waterspout in Stewart County—Reunion of Old Georgia Regiments—Large Product of Clover—A Horse Bites Off Tongue of a Cow—Other Items.

The Blackshear News says that in the latter part of June Joe Douglass, colored, started on a raft of timber belonging to Mr. John Jordan with the intention of carrying it to Burnt Fort. On the 4th of July he reached Prentiss's mill, and since that time nothing has been heard from him. Various rumors are afloat as to what has become of him. Some fear he has met with an accident, or possibly been drowned, as Prince Roberts was several years ago.

The following is the combined weight of four married couples at the Owens house, in Covington:

Mr. J. M. Owens, 177 pounds; Mrs. Owens, 149 pounds; Major King, 179 pounds; Mrs. King, 165 pounds; Mr. T. C. Swann, 132 pounds; Mrs. Swann, 149 pounds; Mr. Thomas Weaver, 265 pounds; Mrs. Weaver, 152 pounds—Total, 1,368 pounds.

Walton News: On last Wednesday Peter Dalton's wife swore out a warrant against her husband, charging him with bigamy. After his arrest he swore out a warrant against his wife, formerly Miss Lula Allgood, for knowingly marrying the husband of another. Both failed to give bond, and rather than jail them, they were released on their own words to be in the town the next morning. The wife made her appearance, but Peter was non est inventus. He skipped the night before. The warrant against the woman was dismissed for want of prosecution.

Last week a little three-year-old child of Mr. John J. Smith, who lives a few miles from Blackshear, fell into a pot of boiling water and was terribly scalded. Its sufferings were intense, on some portions of its body the entire skin being destroyed, and it was feared at one time that its eyesight was gone.

Covington Star: The jar of rocks at Mr. John E. Rossom's store was counted on Monday morning, and the number found to be 1,259. Mr. C. C. Brooks guessed the exact number, and was awarded the barrel of flour.

Milledgeville Union: We had the pleasure of meeting Dr. J. P. Stevens, of Macon, on Tuesday last. It was the first time we had grasped his hand since 1845, in old Liberty county, near "Bull Town swamp." The doctor is a charming man, as well as a skilled physician. He came over to our city to visit Dr. and Mrs. Le Conte. It was, we are assured, a pleasant meeting.

At the election of principal for the Lumpkin high school, Colonel J. F. Tate was unanimously elected.

The reunion of the Third Georgia regiment at Suffolk, Va., has been abandoned.

The First Georgia regiment will hold their annual reunion at the New Brighton hotel, on Sullivan's island, about the 8th of August.

The survivors of the old 38th Georgia regimen will have a meeting on the 5th of August, for the purpose of arranging for a reunion at an early day.

Mr. J. M. Scott, of Adairsville, was adjudged a lunatic last week and will be sent to a private asylum in Cincinnati. Money troubles coupled with intemperance and failing health was thought to be the cause of his mental aberration.

Lumpkin Independent: Several days ago a genuine water spout fell in a short distance of Providence church, tearing up the ground in a frightful manner and felling trees to the earth. We learn that there was no damage to crops or to any individuals, as the water spout struck in the woods.

Valdosta Times: Mr. Marion Anderson, of Telfair county, was in Valdosta a few days ago, and he showed us a minnie ball which he had carried in his shoulder seventeen years and eight months. He got it put into him at Getteysburg 21 July 1863. The ball come out several years ago. Mr. Anderson suffered many deaths during the long years but now he is almost himself again.

Messrs. W. S. Askew and Wm. Cruce will build a merchant mill in Newnan this fall.

Columbus Times: A few days ago while one of Mr. T. E. Fortson's horses was eating, a cow on the outside thrust her tongue through a crack in the stable into the trough in the endeavor to reach the corn, when the low horse bit at it, taking off two inches or more. The cow bellowed loudly and bled profusely, but as yet still lives. The disowered member was found in the trough afterwards.

Columbus came near having a serious fire. The alarm was given, and it was soon found out that A. P. Jones's carriage shop and repository was on fire. It caught from a spark from the furnace chimney. The alarm brought a crowd, many bringing buckets with them, and their timely and thoughtful aid soon put it out. But for the stillness of the air at the time, it would have proved a serious and disastrous affair, as the Presbyterian church and several fine residences stand in close proximity to Jones's building.

In the absence of Rev. Lansing Burrows in Charlotte, General Clement A. Evans filled the pulpit of the First Baptist church in Augusta Sunday morning, and preached a most delightful sermon.

There were thirty-five new members received at Centreville Methodist church during the recent revival and not thirteen only as stated last week.

Hon. Patrick Walsh left Augusta yesterday morning for New York, to meet for the first time with the national democratic executive committee, of which he is now the member from Georgia. The campaign will be organized and set on foot in real aggressive style.

Mr. B. S. Walker, of Walton, has two acre lot planted in clover. He sold the clover off of one of the acres for twenty dollars, and made six wagon loads on the other patch.

Mr. Dawson Brand's dwelling, in Walton, was burned last week, and all his furniture and wheat burned with it.

Blackshear News: The tax books are closed, and we understand the amount of taxable property given in this year will exceed the returns of last year by several thousand. This is a good showing for our county, especially as we know one or two large sawmills, and also one or two turpentine companies have left our county since the last returns were given.

Captain Sylvanus Hatch, of Port Laraca, Texas, is the oldest Mason in the world. He is now 96 years old, and joined Solomon's lodge at Savannah, Georgia, in June 1829. He served in the war of 1812, and was an adjutant under General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans.

Governor McDaniel's family is now quartered at their former home for the summer.

The Walton Guards have received their guns. They are 50 calibre Springfield rifles, and will kill a man two miles. Mr. C. J. Black shot at a spot 200 yards away and missed it only four inches.

Messrs. Rogers and Haralson, of Walton, have threshed about seven thousand bushels of grain this season. Mr. Day has threshed about four thousand bushels. This is a pretty good showing for our section in the grain line.

Lumpkin Independent: On Saturday last Bill Dye and Fed Backham, colored, concluded to run a lemonade stand at a country picnic. They hired a horse from Dr. Barnum and in hitching up they appropriated for their use a buggy cushion that belonged to Mr. Fort Holt. On Sunday morning they were arrested by officers Holder and Kirksey and lodged in jail. The preliminary hearing before Judge Kirksey occurred Monday morning and resulted in remanding the prisoners to jail in default of $100 bail for Fed Backham and $150 for Bill Dye. To persons not familiar with the circumstances of the case the bonds would appear excessive, but it has not been six months since these same negroes were before Judge Kirksey for taking off an old negro man's buggy without his permission and breaking it up. The horse hired from Dr. Barnum was nearly driven to death and a second warrant has been issued which will be served at the proper time. We have frequently issued a note of warning to the young negroes around town, telling them they were paving a way for an easy entrance into the penitentiary. It seems that Bill and Fed have selected the most direct route, secured their tickets and are now ready for the reuper who shall clothe their limbs in variegated stripes and adorn their legs with a ball and chain.

A gentleman who has just returned from a trip through the counties below Columbus reports that the prospect for good crops is very fine. Good reports also come from the counties north of Columbus. With a favorable season the cotton crop will yield much more than was expected a few weeks ago.

Griffin News: At about 1 o'clock p. m. yesterday Miss Sallie Baty, aute sister of Mrs. Ishmael Dunn, died at the residence of the latter nine miles west of Griffin. The deceased was about 80 years of age, and had been an inmate of her sister's home for nearly sixty years, within a few hundred yards of where she died. Notwithstanding nature had deprived her of the sense of hearing, she was the joy of the house, deeply pious and always active in performing household duties, seeking to relieve others of care and make all about her happy.

Rome Courier: Last Saturday night Marsha Haire, of south Rome, approached a party of men—two white and two negroes—who were standing on the street loudly cursing, and politely asked them to desist, as they were disturbing a sick lady near by. Instead of complying with the gentlemanly request of the officer, one of the offenders, a Mr. Mobley, commenced abusing Haire. And when he did Haire promptly arrested him, and started him off to the guard house. England, the other white man, dropped back with the two negroes and walked along a short distance behind the officer and his prisoner until they had passed Brand's store. Then England and his two colored friends walked up with Haire and his man, and as they did so, Mr. Haire noticed that England placed something in Mobley's hand. Shortly after this Mobley turned round to Haire with the remark: "Jimmy, you wouldn't put me in the guard house, would you?" and with these words still on his lips he struck at Haire with an open knife. The plucky officer was prepared for the cowardly attack and springing backward, he eluded his adversary and retaliated by knocking Mobley down with his billy. Before Haire could turn round he was knocked down with a rock thrown by England; and while he was down, Mobley, who had regained his feet, jumped on the officer and attempted to gouge his eyes out. But the athletic, as well as brave young marshal, was prompt on his feet, dealing telling blows right and left. But pluck was at last compelled to succumb to numbers. The gallant Haire was again knocked down and severely beaten. The negro men joining in the fracas. One of them choked the officer and kicked him in the face. Mr. Brand, hearing the fuss, went out to see what was up, when the cowardly offenders took to their heels, carrying with them Mr. Haire's watch and stick. England was arrested yesterday and placed in jail, and Marshal Haire says he will never rest until he catches the other three.

Savannah News: The court of ordinary was occupied the greater portion of yesterday in hearing evidence and argument in the matter of the application of Mrs. Rachel Dillon for year's support out of the estate of the late David R. Dillon. Messrs. Garrard & Meldrim and Captain George A. Mercer appeared in behalf of the estate and resisted the application; S. B. Adams appearing for the widow. The case was thoroughly argued by the counsel and every question was earnestly discussed. Judge Ferrill, in rendering his decision, overruled the caveat and objections filed by the executor and held that the widow was entitled to $2,000, and gave judgment accordingly. The amount allowed by the appraisers was $3,500, but that amount was held to be excessive in view of the facts presented to the court.

In Early county, a negro named Aaron Coachman, who had been cleared of arson by Colonel Willis, attempted an outrage upon Mrs. Wilson, in which he was fortunately foiled. The woods are being scoured for him, and if found his person will adorn a hickory limb.

GEORGIA BY WIRE.

A Suicide in Newton County—The Fence Law in DeKalb, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Ga., July 24.—[Special.]—Last night a difficulty occurred between Mr. H. C. Smith, of this place, and a negro named Jim Heard, in which the latter received a painful but not dangerous cut on the head. Several shots were fired, but none took effect.

The Hill City Cadets.

ROME, Ga., July 23.—[Special.]—Captain John C. Printup will next Tuesday mount the Hill City Cadets and exercise them in cavalry tactics. He may organize them permanently into a cavalry company.

Struck on the Head.

ROME, Ga., July 23.—[Special.]—John Harris while at work on the public school building today, was struck on the head by a heavy piece of falling timber, and was dangerously hurt.

A project is on foot to organize a stock company to publish a new daily paper with full press dispatches.

The Eastman Academy.

EASTMAN, Ga., July 23.—[Special.]—The board of trustees met yesterday morning and elected Mr. Reuben J. Strozier, of Culloden, as principal of the Eastman academy for the ensuing term, to succeed Mr. J. C. Scofield, who has accepted a position in one of the government departments at Washington, D. C. Mr. Strozier is a graduate of Emory college, has had five years' experience as a school teacher, and is well recommended. He has a wife and one child.

Notable Deaths in Laurens.

DUBLIN, July 23.—[Special.]—Three aged men have died in this county in the last few days. Aaron Carr, who was about eighty. Mr. McGinnis, near eighty, and Alex Outlaw, who was in his one hundredth year, and no doubt the oldest person in the county. Richard Troup, colored, who was Governor Troup's carriage driver, and three years younger than the governor, died a few weeks ago near one hundred years old.

A Murderer's Escape.

SPRING PLACE, Ga., July 23.—[Special.]—Yesterday morning at about two o'clock, Jailer L. F. Peeples was aroused by the fierce barking of his dog, and upon getting up found that his two prisoners, Andy Rowland, colored, and Daniel Dillbeck, had just made their escape. Rowland was in under sentence of death, and this is his second escape. Dillbeck is under charge of retailing without license. Rowland was chained down in the iron cage, and its quite mysterious how he made his escape.

The Athens Waterworks.

ATHENS, Ga., July 23.—[Special.]—Mr. Howell, president of the waterworks company, is fast settling up all the debts of the company. The collector has been dismissed. Mr. Howell is now making a proposition to the city council to build sewers for the city. It will probably be accepted. The mayor will soon commence putting down good receptacles on the streets.

The Athens factory has commenced work again and will run on full time.

A Would-be Ravisher in Jail.

DAWSON, Ga., July 23.—George Clark, a young negro man in the employment of Mr. Wm. Jennings, about three miles from town, made an outrageous assault on Mrs. Jennings, while her husband was away from the house. The lady successfully defeated the base purpose of the brutal negro, and her cries brought to her rescue a trustworthy servant who was on the place. Clark then effected his escape, but he was subsequently arrested by the sheriff, and is now in jail.

The Fence in Paulding.

DALLAS, Ga., July 23.—[Special.]—Two militia districts in this county, to-wit: Wedington and Humphries, have recently voted on the stock law question, each of them voting for "no fence." Wedington by a majority of sixty-five, and Humphries by a majority of twenty-six. California district will vote on the question on the 29th. It is generally believed that it will vote "no fence," also.

A Bachelor's Suicide.

COVINGTON, Ga., July 23.—[Special.]—Mr. Z. P. Wallis, a farmer and a good, quiet citizen, about sixty years of age, and living about ten miles north of this place, walked to town yesterday, had our ordinary to write his will bought a bottle of whisky and a package of morphine, returned home about noon, took the morphine and died in a few hours. While there was no apparent cause for the rash act, it was evidently premeditated. Mr. Wallis was not an habitual drinker and rarely ever drank to excess. Mr. Wallis was a bachelor, hence there was presumably no one near to dissuade him from the rash act.

The Fence Law in DeKalb.

DECATUR, Ga., July 23.—[Special.]—In the contested election case from Cross Keys district, tried on last Monday before Judge J. B. Steward, ordinary, in which the returns showed eighty-eight votes for stock law and seventy-three for fence, the fence men by their attorney, Hon. H. C. Jones, moved the court declare the election illegal. The motion was overruled by the court, and the election declared legal, as appeared on face of the returns. The stock law advocates were represented by Hon. M. A. Candler and Colonel L. J. Winn. Three districts in the county have adopted the law. Decatur and Clarkston districts vote on the question to-morrow, Thursday, and it is believed both districts will adopt the stock law.

STATE SPECIALS CONDENSED.

Mr. S. A. Gray and family and other summer tourists, of Waynesboro, numbering in all about twenty, left yesterday for Indian Spring.

Monday evening a child of Mr. James Powell, who resides near Eastman, died, making the fourth death in that community in a little more than one week.

W. S. Lane and Miss Annie Lane left Washington last week for a trip to north Georgia.

Mr. Fortson, of Lincoln county, father of Mrs. Charles Irvin, of Wilkes, died after a long and lingering illness.

A large wildcat was brought into Harlem, measuring over three feet from tail to nose. This is the panther that has frightened the people.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT

In Which the Handy Pistol Gets in its Work—A Little Girl Killed.

From the Talbotton, Ga., Herald.

Another household has been thrown into the deepest grief by a pistol! News reached Talbotton on yesterday of a terrible accident that happened at the home of Mr. Henry Bird, 10 miles from here on Sunday evening last. Mr. Bird, who is a well-to-do young farmer, took his pistol and loaded and went out and fired two or three shots into his watermelon patch to frighten thieves, coming back home he left the pistol on a bureau in his room and walked out. In another moment he heard the pistol fire, and rushed into the room to find his little nine-year-old daughter, Willie, the idol of his heart, in the agonies of death, with a ball from the horrible weapon through her head.

After laying the pistol down his little girl and her cousin, aged 11 years, and daughter of Mr. G. A. Bird, both went into the room and begun to play with the pistol. They had been playing with it in the forenoon and then it was unloaded. The now unhappy father saw them where they went after he came out of the room and he cautioned them not to trouble the pistol as it was loaded. It was scarcely a second before the fatal shot was fired. The eldest girl had killed her cousin. Just how it was done is not known. It is of course supposed that the elder one snapped the pistol at the younger as she did in the forenoon, not thinking it was loaded.

An Unfortunate Occurrence.

From the Butler, Ga., Herald.

We have been informed that a most unfortunate occurrence took place on Saturday night last about two miles below Reynolds, either in this or near the line of Macon county, in which it is feared that one or two lives may be lost. It seems that quite a number of persons had gathered together for some purpose, when a difficulty took place between Mr. Frank Blair and a man by the name of Williams, in which the latter was cut in several places with a pocket knife in the hands of Mr. Frank Blair. Mr. William Blair, brother of Frank, seeing the difficulty, stepped between the two men for the purpose of separating them, when Williams fired two shots with his pistol, the contents of which took effect in Mr. Blair's face, terribly mangling both his upper and lower jaw-bone. It is not thought that Mr. Blair can possibly recover, while Williams is seriously cut.

GEORGIA CROP NEWS.

The pear crop of Lowndes county is a very fine one.

An excellent corn crop is insured in Schley county.

Excellent corn and cotton crops in Webster county.

Crops in Hall county are about as good as the land can grow.

The grape crop of Stewart county this year is a very fine one.

Stewart county will make corn enough to do her through to next year.

Lowndes county will make the best corn crop in years. Cotton good.

It turns out that the wheat crop of Hart county was but slightly damaged by the rain.

The crops from Wadley up to Davisboro, and around Kiddleville, are the best seen for years.

The crop prospect is excellent in all the counties below Columbus.

Mr. R. E. Falligant, of Screven county, has eighty acres in cotton which gives promise of an average of a bale to the acre.

Mr. Lee Barrow, of Washington county, has a new ground of fifteen acres that will make twenty bushels of corn to the acre.

The Griffin News says that peaches have begun to go into that town in good earnest, and that a much larger crop has been raised than was anticipated, that in many cases the trees are loaded with more than they can carry.

Decline of Man.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, cured by "Well's Health Renewer, $1.

On account of the wet weather, the peach crop of Talbot county did not turn out as well as was expected.

Mr. William Vint, 22 Flanders Lane, Melbourne, Australia, testifies to the astonishing cure of his dislocated fingers by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, the wonderful pain reliever.

Mr. Jim Sanders, of Elberton, has a very fine cotton crop.

All of One Mind.

DR. R. WILSON CARR, of Baltimore, says he has used ROSADALIS in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore, recommends ROSADALIS to all persons suffering with diseased blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

REV. DABNEY BALL, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference, South, says he has been so much benefitted by the use of ROSADALIS that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Mr. George Grogan, of Elbert county, has a remarkably good crop.

Allen's Brain Food botanical extract strengthens the brain and positively cures Nervous Debility, Nervousness, Headache, unnatural losses, and all weakness of Generative System; it never fails. $1-pkg., 6 for $5. At druggists, or by mail J. H. Allen, 315 First ave., New York city.

Mr. Joseph Toosley, of Elbert, exhibits a cucumber that weighs five pounds, 17 inches long, and 12 inches in circumference.

Lundborg's Perfume, Edenia.
Lundborg's Perfume, Marechal Niel Rose.
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume, Lilly of the Valley.

The cheaper the cigar the more persistently doesthe cheap smoke puff it in the faces of his fellow travelers.

One bottle of Dr. Fuller's Pocket Injection, with syringe combined, cures without capsules. $1. All Druggists.

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A man will put his best foot forward if he has a sore toe on the other foot.

Patent Medicines,

As a rule, have the reputation of imposing on the credulity of the public in the shape of adroitly concocted advertisements, and other devices to catch the eye of those who are suffering. But we desire to say that Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) is a decided exception to this rule. This remedy is manufactured in Atlanta, Ga.; and in our treatise on blood and skin diseases we give the indorsement of many of the prominent people of our city and state. It is true we are spending a large amount in advertising, for we think it our duty to humanity to do so. The wonderful development in the treatment of cancer alone would make it our duty to have it known to every sufferer in the world. We have medical offices for free consultation at No. 159 W. 23d St., N. Y., 1205 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, and at home offices.

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.; 159 W. 23d street, N. Y., and 1205 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

A toper's nose is like a drowning man's because he can't keep it above water.

A Pure and Effective Hair Dressing.

Cocoaine, a compound of Cocoanut Oil, beautifies the hair and is sure to allay all itching and irritation of the scalp.

THE superiority of **Burnett's Flavoring Extracts** consists in their perfect purity and strength.

There is nearly always a bustle in dry goods stores.

All Weakness of Genital Organs, Sexual

Impotency, and nervous disorders permanently cured in thirty days, by the genuine Dr. Ricord's Restorative Pills. Bottles 50 Pills $1.25, 100 pills $2.00, 200 pills $3.50, 400 pills $6.00. Magnus & Hightower, corner Pryor and Decatur streets, Atlanta. Wholesale by Lamar, Rankin and Lamar.

If you need fresh air don't go the seashore; it's salty there.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
For Nervousness, Indigestion, Etc.
Send to the Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I., for pamphlet. Mailed free.

JACKSON--CONGRESS.

SPEECH OF CAPT. HARRY JACKSON AT DOUGLASVILLE, JULY 21,

In Which His Claims for Congress From the Fifth District Are Fully Set Forth—A Ringing Argument From a Brilliant Speaker—A Magnificent Effort.

[Stenographically reported by A.F. Coledge.]

After an enthusiastic introduction by Professor C. Holmes Clark, of Douglass county, Mr. Jackson spoke as follows:

Fellow-citizens:—I appear before you to-day in a somewhat embarrassing position, because I am about to make what may prove to be, in its relations upon my future, the most important speech of my life.

It is always embarrassing to one inclined to be sensitive to talk about himself, and yet there are occasions frequently in life when it becomes an absolute necessity to do so, and if ever such an occasion has been presented in the history of politics in this country, that occasion is before me to-day.

Recently, in the county of Henry, Mr Hammond and I engaged in a joint discussion. There it was his appointment. I heard of it in the roads and woods of the county of Henry, as I was moving about among the people, endeavoring to vindicate myself from the base slanders so industriously circulated, and to secure their support in the contest in which I am now engaged. A messenger followed me and to my surprise informed me that Mr Hammond was to speak in McDonough on a certain day. I went there to meet him, and he agreed to divide time with me. We had a joint discussion.

Recently, he has made a speech at DeGive's opera house, in the city of Atlanta. I again asked him to divide time with me upon that occasion, but for certain reasons, satisfactory to himself, he declined.

This was my appointment, made in the county of Douglas, where I practically commenced the campaign in which I am now engaged. He has come here, as has also Mr. Mynatt, another candidate for the congressional nomination, and I have agreed to divide time with them. The court has allowed us four hours. There are but two tickets in the field, one known as the "People's Ticket," I believe, upon which is a Hammond delegate and a Mynatt delegate, in other words, a delegation opposed to my nomination. The other ticket will consist of gentlemen who will support me should they be sent as delegates to the congressional convention.

Therefore, in the division of time, Messrs. Hammond and Mynatt have been treated as representing one side of the question to be discussed today; that is, having two hours time between them whilst I have two hours, an hour and a half to open and a half hour to conclude.

Now, I may be tedious, but I ask your patient attention, for this is to me, if not to the people of this congressional district, a most important occasion.

Mr. Hammond opened his remarks in Henry county, as he did those at the opera house at Atlanta, with an anecdote personal to himself, in which he stated that under the new evidence act allowing parties to be witnesses, an incident happened as follows: He was trying a case in the court-house; when the opposite party was about to be sworn, his client spoke to him and said: "Why, they are going to swear that man!" "Yes," said Mr. Hammond. "Why don't you object, he is a party to the case?" Mr. Hammond replied, "That is the law of Georgia, the legislature has passed such a law, and we have to submit to it." "Well," said his client, "if that is the law, it will often compel a gentleman to swear to lies in self defense." He stated that he trusted that he would not be carried that far. I know that I will not be. I know that I propose to speak to this people to-day the truth as I know and believe it to be, and to demonstrate to this people that not always the truth has been spoken concerning me.

It is an honorable ambition to represent this district in the House of Representatives of the United States. It is an honorable ambition to serve your people. I trust that there is no man within the sound of my voice who does not think that I desire to be of service to my people in my day and generation. If, upon consideration, they deem that I cannot serve them as well as others, they have simply to say so at the ballot box; and as I have always done in the past, I will do in the future—I will come up like a man and support him whom they prefer to me. But because I wish to gratify what I trust is an honorable impulse in my heart, is no reason why the country should be filled with slanders and lies, attributing to me conduct that ought to have landed me in the penitentiary ten years since, and have kept me there for the balance of my life.

I entered this canvass to make an honorable contest with the gentlemen who are opposed to me. I have never uttered a word that reflected upon them in the slightest degree, except so far as their records as public officers required and demanded. But as soon as it was discovered that probably the people would support me in this contest, the air is filled with, "They say, they say, they say this, they say that."

Finally, these slanderous whisperings appear in the newspapers: and at Sunday school celebrations and elsewhere, papers are surreptitiously circulated containing imputations upon me and my character; and I am now here before you, fellow citizens, as a jury, asking that you find the truth, and that the county of Douglas, as did the county of Henry, will put its foot upon such a mode of conducting a political campaign.

It is said in words of criticism, "Why he goes around and talks to the people." Have I not a right to talk to the people? Have I not the right to stop you at your plow, or to walk along side of your side as you are plowing the cotton or hoeing the corn and talk to you, my brothers? Are we not all Georgians, born of these old red clay hills? [Applause.] Have we not all suffered for the defense of Georgia? Have we not stood side by side to our guns when it took men to stand to them. And yet, I am to be criticized because I go, around and dine, and eat, and sleep, and talk to the people of my native state. My fellow-citizens, it is that the sin, if that be treason, make the most of it. [Applause.] If I had the power, I would go to every man's house in this congressional district. If I had the time, there is not a man nor a woman in these eleven counties that I would not talk to about the matters presented in this campaign.

Now, I take up my record. It may be a very poor one; I am afraid it is. I am no great man. I have done nothing in my life that elevates me way above my fellow men. I am just like you are. I have attempted to do the best of my ability to do my full duty in whatever position in life I have been placed. I have done many things that I regret. Would to God I could recall them! Where is the man within the sound of my voice that lives without a regret? If there be such, he is a man without a conscience. I have said a great many things that I wish had not been said. Where is the man present here to-day who has cast the first stone; "and I feel assured that if none but those without sin are to throw the stones at me, that I will stand before you uncastigated and unharmed, though both my brother Hammond and my brother Mynatt may be present. [Loud laughter and applause.] I am no saint; I have never claimed to be. If you want a saint to represent this congressional district, I am not the man. My heart beats as your hearts beat; my blood flows as your blood flows. There was born in me all the imperfections that are inherited from the fall of Adam. I trust to God, as I grow older and wiser I may be purified until some day I will become as good and as perfect as my purified brother, Hammond. [Retlewed laughter and applause.]

I sometimes feel, my fellow citizens, that there is some good in me, and that if you will only give me a little time, possibly I may become pure, and in some other world there may be found some little to my credit; it may be but a mite, but when they are bestowing the big golden crowns and the big golden harps above for my learned antagonists to play upon, possibly some kind hearted angel may say: "Why, my brother Jackson, here is a little bit of a crown, and here is a little bit of a harp for you," and while they are sounding forth the melodious music accompanied by the grand chorus of the heavens, I may play a little tune upon my little harp and be crowned with a little bit of a crown. [Immense applause.] I trust that they (Hammond and Mynatt) will probably not agree with me in this. They may probably assert, so far as the big crowns and harps to them, but they will hardly agree that I will have any harp or crown at all. You cannot expect everybody to be satisfied. I feel that if impartial people will give me a patient hearing, I can satisfy almost any disinterested person. All I ask of you who have come here with your feelings biased against me, is to give me a fair hearing, and which I may not convince either of my learned, and accomplished, and sainted antagonists [laughter], I may be able to convince a few of you.

In illustration of this idea that you cannot please everybody, I will tell an anecdote: It is said of Tom Marshall, the great Kentucky lawyer and orator, that upon one occasion he was traveling through the north, and arrived at the city of Buffalo, where he was met by all of the lawyers; and as is the custom with lawyers to one of their own profession, they extended to him the courtesies of the town, and by the time he reached the hotel that night, (I am mortified to say it about one of my own profession,) he was very drunk. It is not customary for lawyers to get in that condition I know, especially so in this circuit. [Laughter.] Here they do not drink at all. [Laughter.] This is a temperance circuit. [Renewed laughter.] But Tom Marshall came from where the old Bourbon and the old Robertson county whisky comes, and in memory of Kentucky, by, in that distant city in New York, he imbibed too much, and at supper time he was in no condition to make a speech. But here came a band of music, and about ten thousand people to see the great Kentuckian. The Buffalo lawyers said, "You must show yourself. You must speak. Our whole city will be wounded if you do not. Come out." "But," said Marshall, "I am too drunk. I would like to speak, but it is out of the question for me to do so." They urged, "Come out and say something." So he went out on the hotel piazza, supported by gentlemen on each side, and held on to the balcony railing. He looked at the crowd, the music ceased, and every where was perfect silence. He then commenced. "Fellow citizens of Buffalo: Words cannot express the feelings (hic) I have on this occasion. If any of you ever come to the blue grass (hic) regions of Kentucky I will show you what Kentucky hospitality is." "Speak louder," called some one. "Fellow citizens (hic) Buffalo: I am overwhelmed with this mark of respect. (hic) If any of you ever come to the blue grass regions of Kentucky, I will show you what genuine Kentucky hospitality is." Some one cried "louder!" "louder!" "Fellow citizens of Buffalo: (hic) I am overwhelmed by this demonstration. I will show you (hic) what genuine Kentucky hospitality means." "Louder! louder!" "Fellow citizens of Buffalo: When the heavens are rolled up as in a scroll, and time is no more, and the angel Gabriel blows the last trump, some d—d fool from Buffalo will hallo 'Louder, Gabriel; louder!'" [Great laughter and applause.]

Now, I will not intimate that either of these gentlemen is the fool from Buffalo. I will not pretend to put them in such a position; for they are both very respectable gentlemen, but they will be inclined to hallo to me, "Louder, Jackson, louder!" [Laughter.] "That was not right;" "this is wrong;" "you ought not have done that, or you ought to have done this." But I'll show you, my fellow-citizens, that I have acted to the best of my ability in all the positions of life in which I have been placed. I claim to be worthy of your confidence and your support.

Mr. Hammond, in his speech in Atlanta, gave his record, what he had done. I will present, modestly, I hope, my humble career before you.

In the spring of 1861, I lacked three months of being sixteen years of age. On account of the death of my mother, which occurred when I was a little boy of eight years of age, and the terrible shock to my father, who had, for a change of scene, accepted an appointment abroad, I had been married with him. When he had recuperated, little was put at a plain country school in England, just such a school as Mr. Camp teaches here; and yet writers in the papers say I was born in a palatial residence beside the sounding sea, and sent full-handed abroad to be educated, and was there imbued with ideas at war with the principles of government in this country, having been educated beneath monarchical and imperial institutions. The writer was in the interest of my learned and honorable friend just beneath this desk, Mr. Mynatt.

My father hardly knew in his early days where the bread was to come from that was to feed his wife and little ones, and I was sent to a country school at nine years of age. I there remained at school until whisperings of war started in this country. I was then brought home. I came back a Union boy. For five years I had upheld abroad, to the best of my humble ability, the honor and dignity of the United States flag. I was too young to understand state sovereignty and states' rights. I simply knew that anfidst English boys, rough, hard, I was an alien, an American citizen, and to the best of my ability I defended my country and my country's flag. [Applause.] I came home astonished to hear that there was to be a dissolution of the American Union. I did not understand the principle of state sovereignty, the right of secession, coercion, and those questions that the older gentlemen who are present will remember. But when the hour came, and when the sovereignty of my state in convention assembled, passed the ordinance of secession, boy as I was, my blood burned within me, and to use a school boy phrase, I determined to "shinny on my own side." [Applause.]

Before I was sixteen years of age, I was in Virginia, and with the exception of a few months service upon James and Morris islands, near Charleston, probably as hard service as I was in, and Army of Northern Virginia, endeavoring to defend, as best I could, these old red clay hills. [Applause.]

Ah! my fellow soldiers, who are present here to-day, they will tell you "the war is over; we do not want soldiers in congress, we want statesmen. We have enough of this clatter and talk about the war." My fellow citizens, when the hour comes that I can forget the recollection of those four years, when the time comes that the people of Georgia forget the services of her soldiers, I hope my tongue will cleave to the roof of my mouth, and my right arm may be palsied. [Applause.]

But where were my distinguished opponents during those years? Where was Colonel Hammond?

[I ask but he has gambled—Jackson is a gambler!"—Where was he when the roll was called? "Where?" Truth answers: "In a bomb proof, at home in Georgia." [Applause.]

Where was my other distinguished antagonist (Mr. Mynatt), who was right underneath this desk just now? Then a native and a citizen of Tennessee, in either the quartermaster or the commissary department, I do not know which, but one or the other, where he could neither hear the bullet whistle nor the shell shriek. [Applause.] And yet to-day he is among the people of my state, where from before the revolution that gave us independence until now, I and my family have lived, working as best they could to do their duty, and say: "He is no man to represent you; he may have friends and all that, but he is a gambler." Ah, shame!

That is not all. The war over, I landed at Savannah. I tried to get employment in my native city. My father was a prisoner of war at Fort Warren. I did not have a dollar in the world. My grandmother, an old lady of nearly eighty years of age, and three little children had to be supported. My father's house was occupied by the police department of the federal army, and it was impossible for me to get possession of it, and the only employment I could obtain in that city was to clean out the gas lamps. That was offered me through the kindness of a friend. I thought I could perhaps do better by going to where my father came from, to his relatives in the up country. I took a satchel with me, and with my poor brother Davenport, who has recently died, walked from the city of Savannah to the city of Augusta. In Augusta, I sold my overcoat for seven dollars to a negro, and with the proceeds of that coat my railroad tickets to Athens, where I had relatives without more means than I possessed. We went to Athens where my father was born and raised; in the language of my friend from north Georgia (Colonel Mynatt), "Where my ancestors came from." He seems to think I have no ancestors. [Laughter.] I should like to know how I could help it. The writer says "He is proud of his ancestry." The day will never come when I will not be proud of my ancestors. Where is the man or the boy who is not proud of the father or grandfather before him. Blessed they lived honorable lives? Thank God, all of mine have lived amongst you people of Georgia, and there not to be the first stain cast upon any one of them. [Applause.]

I went to Athens, and there I met kind hearted relatives who took me to their home. Chief Justice Lumpkin, then the head of the judicial department of the state of Georgia, said: "There is a law class about to start, come and join it, you are 21 years old, and you may make a lawyer." I said: "I have not the money. and I cannot pay my board, I cannot pay you tuition." That grand old man said: "My young friend, never mind the tuition or the board. Come to my home and stay, tuition free, and see if you cannot become a member of an honorable profession." I accepted the terms, studied law, passed creditably through the law course there, and settled in Atlanta. I carried with me to the city of Atlanta a letter of introduction from Chief Justice Lumpkin to the Hon. N. J. Hammond. I walked into his office, in a new city, without friends, except a few relatives, the clerks. I went there for advice, for sympathy and handed my letter from the Chief Justice to him. He was then the leader of the Atlanta bar. During the whole war he had been engaged in a large and lucrative practice. He was then doing the largest practice at the Atlanta bar, and a penniless with my old clothes on, walked into the office of this great man with my humble introductory letter. He read the letter through and said, "Well, sir, what can I do for you?" I said, "I don't know that there is any thing you can do for me. I have come here a stranger, and any assistance you can give me will be appreciated." He said: "Very well. I am very busy now. Good morning." I said: "Good morning;" and after I left that office, after my introduction of that distinguished gentleman, who my friend Tidwell says stands second only to Henry Clay, as I walked out of that office, I wondered in my heart, "will the day ever come when you will be as great, as big a man, as my small friend Mr. Hammond?" [Laughter and applause.]

Soon after that we organized the Young Men's Democratic Club of that city. We organized it as best we could, and made a fight against republicanism. In 1870 I became a member of the legislature. We had one three days' election. You will remember the soldiers were called to the polls to prevent violence, and to restore peace. We had a three days' fight of it. It took men to be at the polls then. You remember that the state of Georgia was being held by the throat by the republican party, which was filling the land with debt, with bonds, and that the people arose and said, "We will throw off this incubus upon us," and the white men of Georgia, shoulder to shoulder, hand in hand, arose and at every cost redeemed our state. I can recall the names of the men in Fulton county who took part in that great contest, but were I to call them, there would not be the names of Mynatt and Hammond among them. [Applause.]

I remember them all. During the pistol firing, when deputy marshals were being disarmed, when men were being knocked down, when the whole population almost of Atlanta came to the polls to stand by us against the military, if my distinguished brothers came, I am unaware of it. The silk hat was in danger; the gold headed cane was in danger; the silk umbrella was in danger, if they ever approached the place where we were endeavoring, as we had done in Virginia, and as you had done in Virginia and the west, to guard and protect the honor of Georgia. I failed to see them. [Applause.]

A few days before the legislature convened, Mr. Bullock, governor of Georgia then, left the state. Conley, who was president of the last senate, was sworn in. When the legislature met, Conley was in office. The constitution of Georgia says that the president of the senate shall exercise the duties or governor in case of death, absence or disability of the governor. Conley being president of the senate when Bullock left, was ent

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the president of the senate shall exercise the duties of governor in case of death, absence or disability of the governor, Conley being president of the senate when Bullock left, he was entitled to discharge the duties of the office, I thought, only until a new president of the senate was elected. I thought that the privilege of discharging the duties of governor attached to the office of president of the senate, and whoever happened to be president of the senate, in case of the death or absence of the governor, should discharge those duties. Therefore, when Trammell was elected president of the senate, I insisted that he was entitled to discharge the duties of the office of governor, and together with forty-odd democrats of the house of representatives, I voted that way, to immediately oust Conley and to put Trammell in position. Two older men said, "Do not do this thing. The military are all around us. The people of Georgia wish to get from beneath military government, and wish to have charge of their institutions once more, and if you precipitate trouble by turning out Governor Conley, they will again seize the reins of government, and the period before our restoration to the Union will be prolonged." They voted down the resolution. I voted for it, because when I took the oath of office as a sworn legislator, I swore that I would support the constitution of my state, and I believed then, and I believe now, and all lawyers agree now, that the constitutional provisions that I then held was sound; that Trammell ought to have been recognized as governor, but for the purposes of policy, they was voted in and recognized as the head of the executive department of the state. I would not violate an oath to support the constitution of my state upon a question of expediency.

A few days after, some ten days or two weeks, a bill was introduced to provide for an election to fill Governor Bullock's unexpired term and to put Conley out of office. That bill passed. The governor vetoed it and it came back upon its passage over the governor's veto, and I made the speech that my learned friends have referred to.

Colonel Hammond says this: "Captain Jackson said that when it was right to be a republican, he was a republican, and when it was right to be a democrat he was a democrat. Captain Jackson afterwards wrote an explanation, in which he put it in this form: 'I am a democrat and will always be found at my post when I approve that party's policy; and when I am convinced that the republican party is right, my duty is to support on that occasion its policy.' Mr. Hammond says that I then put it in that form, seeking to throw out the insinuation that in this explanation, as he terms it, I changed the language that I used when making the speech on the Conley message. If he had taken the trouble to read the speech, as reported in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION at the time it was made, he would have found the exact language precisely as it is given here.

As a sworn legislator, does the gentleman propose to go to the congress of the United States and support the democratic party in unconstitutional legislation? If that is the sort of representative you want, send him, don't send me. [Applause.] If, whenever a measure comes before that congress, and I believe that it is unconstitutional, no matter whether it is supported by democrats or opposed by republicans, I intend to vote to the best of my ability in accordance with the dictates of my conscience and my oath. I had always learned, my fellow-citizens, from the time I commenced reading law books to the present, and it appeals to your common sense, that laws are made to operate for the future, that special laws should not be passed. The constitution forbids it, and the idea of passing a special act of the legislature to turn a man out of office who had been recognized as in, will never receive my support. Why, it was alleged, I understand here the other evening in a speech, that I was the only democrat that voted for that measure. The gentleman does not know what he is talking about. Some twenty democrats, I believe, voted with me, and some who believed with me dodged, and did not vote at all. I never dodged anything in my life. I thought the measure unconstitutional; I thought it unwise; I thought it inexpedient, and I voted in accordance with my honest opinions. Mr. Conley's regular term of office would have been out in eight or nine months. A democratic treasurer was in position. We had a majority of the senate and of the house, and to

quote from my own speech, "though Conley was a usurper, he was a usurper in chains, and could do us no harm."

My fellow-citizens, my learned friend, also, I understand in a speech made at Conyers Mr. Mynatt said I voted to perpetuate republicanism in Georgia; that I voted to put upon Georgia all these fraudulent bonds, and all that sort of thing. I am so informed that he made these allegations against me. I do not claim to be immaculate. I may make mistakes. I believe that I have the sympathy and support of all the democrats who were in that legislature upon that occasion, and it remains for these gentlemen, when I conflict with their aspirations, for the first time, to intimate or assert that I desired to perpetuate radicalism in Georgia. Who ever heard of it before?

Since then I have been the chairman of the congressional district committee, president of the last state convention, and for two years chairman of the state democratic executive committee that conducted the campaign that put Mr. Stephens into office; and yet it remains now to be said that I wanted to perpetuate radicalism.

Mr. Mynatt—If you will allow me, I made no such statement.

Mr. Jackson—Very well, sir. Mr. Hammond also said that I was obliged to have voted against the constitution, because afterwards I voted for a measure amendatory of that bill. The statement has also been made that the same case arose when Governor McDaniel was put in office. Why, that was under a general law passed to govern all cases to fill vacancies in the office of governor, the very measure that I claimed should have been passed in the first instance, and the very next session of the same legislature, to which I belonged, passed the act repealing the Conley bill, and took it off of the statute books of this state, because it was recognized that it was only used to meet one of the exigencies of a revolutionary period, and having answered its purpose, the very same men who passed that bill passed the election law under which Governor McDaniel was elected to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Stephens. But, he said, I voted to carry that law into effect. It was defective in some particular, and had to be amended. Here is what I said about that: "Though I differed with the house as to the wisdom and constitutionality of the original special act, yet as the democratic party had committed itself to that course, I should stand by it to the end, 'come weal or woe,' and voted for the bill."

Was I not right? The democratic party of the state was fully committed to the course, and bayonets were expected, trouble was expected, and as in 1861, though I was not for secession as a boy, I stood by her side. So then I stood by the party, and I said: "Come, weal or woe, my fortune is your's, and your's is mine, and I am with you."

But scribblers for the papers in the interest of Colonel Mynatt, have also said that I voted to perpetuate the fraudulent bonded debt on Georgia. Now listen to what I said in the debate on Mr. Bacon's resolution to declare void the state's indorsement of railroad bonds: "The resolution did not look to repudiation, but I would always oppose paying bonds illegally and fraudulently issued," and I voted for the resolution.

Mark you, these fraudulent bonds that the scribblers for my learned friend say that I attempted to fasten upon Georgia, without taking the trouble to look to my record. I moved to pass the bill, and the bill that relieved the state of Georgia of those bonds was passed on my motion. In making it, I used this language:

"I did not contemplate the question of passing the bill, notwithstanding the executive veto, with as much solemnity as I would if the veto had come from one rightfully in the executive chair, or if the bill really proposed repudiation. But 'repudiation' is not the term. The state of Georgia is merely taking this course to rid herself of fraudulent contracts into which she never entered. These contracts made under legislation in which the gentleman now occupying the executive chair, (Mr. Conley) bore a prominent part."

"In the general cleaning out of the Augean stables I do not wish an higher honor than to bear the torch that should set fire to the pile of radical iniquity." "In the veto message reference has been made to the fair name of Georgia." The fair name of Georgia, Mr. Speaker, belongs to history. The only stain that has ever been placed thereon has been by the radical administration of the last few years. Before a few months elapse referring to the election law I hope to see the wanting link in the chain of distinguished governors filled by a Georgian "to the manor born." Then will the air name and fame of our noble old state shine forth in history as purely and brilliantly as the icicle from Dian's temple."

And yet it is seriously charged that I, the man upon whose motion that bill was passed, that I was the man that made nine millions of fraudulent bonds upon the people of Georgia. It came, fellow-citizens, from a Tennessean, who did not know the facts; it did not come from a Georgian. [Laughter and applause.] Thank God, the man does not live in this old state, who would rise up and intentionally or ignorantly charge me with any such crime as that, though I am charged with being a gambler! [Immense applause.]

But that, is not all of my legislative career! They do not say anything about other matters. The main argument that my distinguished friend, Colonel Hammond, used to show that he should be sent back to congress for a fourth term—mark you, gentlemen, he has been there three terms; he has been elected, not satisfied with that, he has been indorsed; not satisfied with that, he has been indorsed; and not satisfied with that, he now goes before the people of Douglas and asks to be sanctified by a fourth term." [Applause.] And when that fourth term is out I understand he only wants one more, when he had two he only wanted one more) when that fourth term is out, if you send him back he will lie down here amongst you then, and he will go to sacrifice. [Laughter.] The English language will be exhausted. We cannot find words enough to express the idea, for the gentleman's ambition to hold office is as inexhaustible as the plan of salvation. [Applause and laughter.]

But another point on the legislative career, before I am done. I was chairman of the committee on education. The gentleman [Colonel Hammond] in his speech in the opera house the other evening (what connection there was between it and going to congress I do not see), said in substance: "I am the father of the public school system of free education at my own expense." Just think of it, "at his own expense." He paid for the theater; at his own expense he addressed the people of his county in favor of free education; and also he introduced the measure that gave free education in the University of Georgia. Some of our people in Atlanta and Athens have opened their eyes upon that subject. Governor Brown thought he had something to do with it; the trustees thought they had something to do with it, but it is all big "I." The gentleman says: "I came to Atlanta, and went before the finance committee, and obtained the money that enabled the university to put Conley and to put Trammell in position." The older men said, "Do not do this thing. The military are all around us. The people of Georgia wish to get from beneath military government, and wish to have charge of their institutions once more, and if you precipitate trouble by turning out Governor Conley, they will again seize the reins of government, and the period before our restoration to the Union will be prolonged." They voted down the resolution. I voted for it, because when I took the oath of office as a sworn legislator, I swore that I would support the constitution of my state, and I believed then, and I believe now, and all lawyers agree now, that the constitutional provisions that I then held was sound; that Trammell ought to have been recognized as governor, but for the purposes of policy, they was voted in and recognized as the head of the executive department of the state. I would not violate an oath to support the constitution of my state upon a question of expediency.

A few days after, some ten days or two weeks, a bill was introduced to provide for an election to fill Governor Bullock's unexpired term and to put Conley out of office. That bill passed. The governor vetoed it and it came back upon its passage over the governor's veto, and I made the speech that my learned friends have referred to.

Colonel Hammond says this: "Captain Jackson said that when it was right to be a republican, he was a republican, and when it was right to be a democrat he was a democrat. Captain Jackson afterwards wrote an explanation, in which he put it in this form: 'I am a democrat and will always be found at my post when I approve that party's policy; and when I am convinced that the republican party is right, my duty is to support on that occasion its policy.'" Mr. Hammond says that I then put it in that form, seeking to throw out the insinuation that in this explanation, as he terms it, I changed the language that I used when making the speech on the Conley message. If he had taken the trouble to read the speech, as reported in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION at the time it was made, he would have found the exact language precisely as it is given here.

As a sworn legislator, does the gentleman propose to go to the congress of the United States and support the democratic party in unconstitutional legislation? If that is the sort of representative you want, send him, don't send me. [Applause.] If, whenever a measure comes before that congress, and I believe that it is unconstitutional, no matter whether it is supported by democrats or opposed by republicans, I intend to vote to the best of my ability in accordance with the dictates of my conscience and my oath. I had always learned, my fellow-citizens, from the time I commenced reading law books to the present, and it appeals to your common sense, that laws are made to operate for the future, that special laws should not be passed. The constitution forbids it, and the idea of passing a special act of the legislature to turn a man out of office who had been recognized as in, will never receive my support. Why, it was alleged, I understand here the other evening in a speech, that I was the only democrat that voted for that measure. The gentleman does not know what he is talking about. Some twenty democrats, I believe, voted with me, and some who believed with me dodged, and did not vote at all. I never dodged anything in my life. I thought the measure unconstitutional; I thought it unwise; I thought it inexpedient, and I voted in accordance with my honest opinions. Mr. Conley's regular term of office would have been out in eight or nine months. A democratic treasurer was in position. We had a majority of the senate and of the house, and to

that I played a game of cards for money. I plead guilty, and was fined twenty-five dollars, and paid the fine.

It was humiliating to me. I wish that the game of poker had not been played. It was unwise and improper in me to play the game. As was asked once of General Toombs by a citizen when he was addressing an audience, "General, didn't you vote so and so upon this question?" The general replied: "Yes, I did." He was asked: "What do you say to that vote?" General Toombs responded: "Well, I say it is a d—n bad vote. What do you say to that?" [Laughter.] Now, copying in my humble way what the great Toombs said, I say it was a bad piece of business. I ought not to have played it. What do you say to that?

[A voice: "Are you determined to go your way and play no more?"] Captain Jackson—Oh yes. I am cured of playing poker. [Laughter and applause.] I would rather have died, much as I value life—as I love my family, I would rather have died than subjected them to the infamy of having this thing, through these gentlemen's friends, discused from one end of the state of Georgia to the other. There never was a game of poker played in the history of the world that has been given the prominence that this has. Why it was said that I won twelve thousand dollars from Arch Crane who shot himself in Atlanta; that I was destroying young men; when I never saw the man play a game of cards in my life; and if there ever was a young man that came near losing whenever he touched cards to play them, I am the man.

Again, sending whisky to Henry county. Where is the Henry county Weekly, that was circulated at the Sunday school celebration the other day, says behind the trees, saying that I had been sending whisky to the county of Henry. My fellow-citizens, I never sent a gill, I never gave a gill for a vote in my life. I never have been intoxicated but twice in my life—the first time when I was a boy of sixteen, to see how it felt; the second and the last time, when my wife rejected me, I became gloriously drunk. [Loud laughter.] A voice: "I didn't blame you." [Laughter.]

Captain Jackson—From that time until the present—and that was back in February, 1866—from that time until the present, I have never been under the influence of liquor to the slightest degree, and the man does not live who can say it. Why, there is my friend Ward who knew me during the war, when most people drank, and he will probably tell you that he never knew me to take a drink in my life.

Who was the leading man upon Mr. Hammond's ticket in the county of Henry? Who was the man carrying his campaign? Mr. John Rountree. Listen to me. Who was he? A man whose name had been taken out of the jurybox of his county, and who had been forced to resign the position of county commissioner because of habitual drunkenness. He was the man who headed the Hammond contest in the county of Henry; who could not try a ten-dollar jury case; whose fellow-citizens had disfranchised him and had put him under the ban; who could not sit on the jury amongst his own people. He was the man selected by my learned and distinguished brother, Colonel Hammond, to try me. What do you say to that? Who next? Next, Mr. Warren. The second time I went to Henry, he argued to me that Hammond ought to be elected, insisting that Hammond ought to be elected, when he was so drunk that he had to hold on to a post to stand up. [Laughter and applause.]

And who is down here to-day? I see him looking at me from the window yonder. A prominent liquor dealer in the city of Atlanta, here for the scientific purpose of selling goods, but for the real purpose of electioneering and lobbying for Mr. Hammond—Mr. Frank Potts. [Great applause. A delegate on his ticket in the city of Atlanta, who is scorning that community from one end to the other, for the purpose of bringing ignominy upon me and my family. [Applause.] Who furnished liquor in the county of Henry? He can answer. [Mr. Potts.—"Let me answer you. I cannot answer. I hope you will not get personal."]

Captain Jackson—I am only going to be personal as long as the facts of my case justify it. I am going to speak to you as my peoples, by the grace of God [prolonged cheering], let the consequences be what they may. I am able to stand them. It is astonishing that I live to-day. Is that all? This delegate of Mr. Hammond, Mr. Warren, when going around abusing me, went up to a livery stable kept by a gentleman by the name of Tomlinson, in the city of Mechanicsville, with two bottles of whisky beneath his buggy seat. He asked that Tomlinson was for Hammond, because he was committed to him before I came into the race. He voted for Hammond, in accordance with his promise, but his heart was with me, like yours are. He went to a young clerk there and said: "Here, Bowden, take a drink. It is some good Hammond whisky." He said, "Now put these bottles in your stable where the Hammond men can get the whisky when they want it." He said, "Let me show you a picture book," in which he had names written. "Do you see these pictures, I get all of them to-day. They are names of Hammond men. I have got them all to go and vote for Hammond. What are your initials?" But said Bowden, "I am for Mr. Jackson." "Well," said this man, "I hope you won't say anything about it."

There are the parties who are charging me with deluging the county of Henry with whisky. Again, I hear it whispered that I am interested in a barroom in Atlanta. My fellow-citizens do I look like a man who would lie to you about anything? Do you believe I would come up here and lie? I never was interested in a barroom in my life. I never sold a drop of whisky in my life. Some kind friends last evening said they might refer to the fact that I was a member of the Capital City club of Atlanta. That is what they mean. I understand that another gentleman down here has been very free to talk about my keeping a barroom. Is he within the sound of my voice here to-day? I would like to face him before this people. He don't get up. [Laughter.] He will say behind my back what he won't say before my face. I tell you, my fellow-citizens, that it is with such persons, as Judge Dennis F. Hammond said about the man who carried concealed weapons, he said: "Gentlemen of the jury, I charge you that the man who carries bowie knives and dirks and pistols and all these sort of things, that running down his back is a streak of cowardice as broad as a fence rail, and I charge you that this is the law." [Laughter.] I tell you, to-day, if you will take the coats and shirts and vests off of these men, you will find a streak of cowardice running down their backs as broad as a fence rail. [Applause.] But it was explained to me, that you are a member of the Capital City club. A year or more ago, some gentlemen of our city came to me and said: "Mr. Jackson, we need the formation of a club here." This club is for the benefit of the commercial interests of the city. Will you subscribe to it?" Well, I have paid every dollar I owe, according to the best of my ability; that has started in Atlanta, I subscribed to that club for the entertainment of the public. Since subscribing to it, perhaps a year or more ago, I doubt if I have been in the club a dozen times, except when taking my meals in the absence of my family. It is a place where the daily papers are taken, where there are pool tables and where you can play games, but not for money. Gambling is not allowed. The last president of the club was Mr. Stockdell, an alderman of the city of Atlanta. The present president of the club is Mr. Robert J. Lowry, also an alderman of the city. In the club is Mr. Sam Martin, a president of one of the Hammond campaign clubs; and a number of the first citizens of our community have subscribed to that institution, to help build up the city. They have recently bought the James mansion on Peachtree street. When you want a dinner, or breakfast, or supper, your friends can take you to the club, and if you want to, you can take a drink. Perhaps some of the people of your county ever do that. [Laughter.] I do not know how that is, but if you should want it, there is the club, and to assist that enterprise I subscribed to it. And for this they say I am interested in a bar room, and have thereby broken up a respectable house in the city.

Now, again, Mr. Hammond published a card that with the circulation of this paper in the county of Henry, he had nothing to do. My fellow-citizens, ten days ago I would have taken anything that that gentleman said as true as gospel. However I may have differed from him, he has always had my respect and my esteem. I have admired him as a lawyer; I have admired him as a man; I had never in the whole course of my life uttered an unkind word concerning him. He spoke against me in the county of Henry on Thursday. On Saturday the election was to be held. Keep these dates in mind, for they are important. Thursday he debated with me, as he will do to-day, in the county of Henry. On Saturday the election was to be held. On Friday I was to come to Atlanta to seek a few hours rest in peace with my family. Our debate was, I trust, a courteous and pleasant one. He was fair in what he said concerning me. A little perhaps, upon his side, as you may expect; still I had no complaints to make. Nothing about any of these charges. But as I reached the depot at McDonough on Friday evening—mark it—the evening before the election was to be held, to get on the train to return to my home and my family, the telegraph operator, as the train came blowing and whistling up, hailed to me. "Captain, here is an important dispatch," and handed me this telegram: "Ed Hammond," the gentleman's brother, "of Griffin, is down in Locust Grove, circulating a paper that you are a regular gambler, and is turning all the boys against you. The district is lost, unless you come down in the morning, bring your friends and set the matter right." It was supposed that I was out of the county. It was a shot from behind the fence—it was a shot from ambush. It was not an open and fair fight. If it had been, the gentleman would have attacked me on it in his speech. But now, after the damage has been done, after that district was lost by two votes, he published a card, and said that he had nothing to do with it. My fellow-citizens, his brother did! Can he repudiate the actions by his father, whose blood flows in his veins? was the man who slipped up behind me and through two districts of that county circulated a paper denouncing me as a gambler, as if it was the habit of my life to gamble. I went to

Atlanta, not knowing what to do, but upon consultation with friends returned the next morning, to face these slanderers, and drive them from the face of the earth; but after doing the dirty work, they had slunk away. And you know what the county of Henry did. The gentleman says seven districts went for me, and six for him. Eight went for me, and five for him, and had it not been for that infamous attack, circulated in this infamous manner, he would not have obtained but one district in the county.

Now, people of Douglas, you have to pass upon these matters. But there passes upon the scene "the Milton Magby, Mynatt Combination." [Loud laughter.] It was the coalition of the powers of Europe that hurled Napoleon, the man of destiny, from his throne. It was the coalition of the powers of Europe that prevented Russia from dismembering Turkey; it will be a coalition of the powers of Europe that will dispose of Turkey, and it remains for the Milton Magby-Mynatt combination to dispose of me. [Laughter and applause.] The next baby that is born will be named Milton Magby Mynatt. [Great laughter.] He has the name of the great poet Milton. Milton was blind, and he prayed that his sight might be turned inward, that he could admire the internal man, as he was shut off from surrounding nature. I do not think Milton Magby is blind, but he has a greater imagination than even the poet. He is said to have the poetic fancy, which may account for his imaginative facts concerning me. I think he may be the author of this piece:

"You make a mistake, if you think I cannot make
A rhyme on your name, Mr. Magbee;
If you character tear, and false witness bear,
How un-Christian must your Nat be!"

That was not created by the Magby imagination; it is the Miltonic poetic fancy. There are so many Nats about here that I get them mixed. [Much laughter.] There is Mynatt, you perceive. The other Nat is not Magby, but he comes, the imaginative Magby, into your midst, and goes slipping through your county telling them about Jackson being a gambler and distributing whisky. He goes about slandering, that you may come up to the ballot box on to-morrow and stamp infamy upon me. Are you going to do it, my fellow citizens?

Captain Jackson's time having expired at this point, he yielded the stand for two hours to the opposing the candidates, Messrs. Hammond and Mynatt. At the conclusion of their speeches he resumed the stand amidst an outburst of applause, and continued as follows:

Fellow citizens—I have to run very rapidly through my concluding remarks. One word on the Conley matter, and I have done with that. I want to show you briefly the difference between a general law filling unexpired terms, and a special law filling an unexpired term of a particular governor. The constitution of 1868 provided for an act prescribing for filling unexpired terms. I claim that the legislature did not have—and I do not think now that they had the right to pass a special law applicable to a particular governor—to turn a particular man out of office after he had been recognized as being in office. The next legislature repealed the law, and passed a general law. Under that, McDaniel went into office.

Now, my brother Mynatt, in his interesting argument, has made some marvelous political mistakes. Who has referred to the election of 1868? There was no three days election then. I have never charged that he was not at the polls in 1868, in the election between Gordon and Bullock. The gentleman has the political history of this state fearfully mixed in his head. I have no doubt that he fought most gallantly for the election of Gordon. And why? Because Colonel Campbell Wallace, his father-in-law, the gentleman who, according to his statement, so liberally supported him when he came to Atlanta, was superintendent of the state road, and was attorney of that road. I am proud to acknowledge that Colonel Wallace is one of my best and most esteemed friends, and were not his son-in-law, Colonel Mynatt, in the field, he would be my ardent supporter now. I feel that his heart is with me in this struggle. Then was made the basis of Mynatt's fortune, and of course he fought to keep the democrats in power, to keep Bullock out, because when Bullock came in he went out. That is the reason. That is where there was rotation. He was rotated out; Campbell Wallace was rotated out; and I expect he did fight in 1868; but in 1870, the three days election that all of you remember, when we were all interested as citizens of Georgia, if he was about those polls I must have been blind, for I was there every morning before the sun came above the horizon, and I never left until dark.

There has been one advantage of this discussion. It has caused Colonel Mynatt and Colonel Hammond to shoot at each other a little. Up to this time they have been all the time shooting at me. I referred to the Milton-Magby-Mynatt coalition because I understand there is a Mynatt delegate and a Hammond delegate on the ticket opposed to me. You might call them "before and after taking." [laughter] like the advertisements of these patent medicines. Poor, sickly Hammond, appealing to your sympathies on account of his decrepid condition "before taking" and "after taking." the burly, handsome Mynatt. [Laughter.] You might call them fat and anti-fat. [Renewed laughter.] But whenever it comes to obtaining ballots, you have the Mynatt-Magby-Hammond coalition talk. [Continued laughter.]

Now, as to Mr. Hammond's record. I thank the gentlemen for their complimentary allusions to my record. I am glad that they think that I am a respectable man, and I would be glad if Mr. Hammond, when he was writing those letters home, had thought about writing to that brother of his in Griffin, to inform him he had a brother living in Griffin—the ordinary of the county, I believe. He is the man that circulated the paper for which Mr. Hammond says he is not responsible. But I will leave that upon me what they may individually do, if their friends and supporters are spreading these scandals and lies from one end of the congressional district to the other. To me the harm is done. It is natural that I should speak to my fellow-citizens with feeling upon the subject, for I am feeling it most deeply.

The real issue between Mr. Hammond and myself is this: I do not say that he is not an able lawyer and respectable gentleman. I think he is both. I say that he has been returned by the people of this district three times in congress, and that to entitle him to a fourth term he should be able to point to a record that stands way above the average congressman. The average congressman goes there and does his duty, but he is not the man to put in congress for like. Remember the Toombs, the Stephens, the Browns, the Berrien and Forsyths, that class of men; and I say that when you stand the political career of Mr. Hammond beside the careers of those men, however much you may differ with them in politics, my fellow-citizens, it is like comparing the goat to the great American eagle. He has done doubtless all that he could, and I say without any tariff legislation congress he was not a representative man. It may be due to his feeble health in his youth. He is not now a representative man, and he never will be.

I do not claim that I am any great man, as Mynatt would say. Who has announced any such proposition here? I have simply come before you and asked you to give me an opportunity of going there, and ascertaining if I cannot do something.

Mr. Hammond says that I am young enough. I am 39 years of age. Before Mr. Stephens was of that age, he was chairman of the committee of ways and means of the United States congress, the most important committee in the house. Mr. Toombs soon after that was in the United States senate. Political reputations are made long before a man reaches the age at which I am. To do effective political service, you must send representatives there before they are on the shady side of life, because they must build up. The proof is conclusive that the distinguished gentleman (Colonel Hammond), never has had a following in congress, and has none there to-day. Mr. Hammond is not even chairman of the committee on the state of the republic. He attributes it to his and health. It is true that the chairmanship of the committee on elections was offered to him, but Mr. Hammond felt that he was too big for that, and Carlisle thought that he was too little for the chairmanship of the judiciary committee. I admit his ability, I admit his honesty, but he does not rise and soar above all the rest of the people in his congressional district so as to entitle him to be there as a permanency, and I ask you to give me a chance. I will guarantee that I cannot do less than he has done. [Laughter and applause.] I may not do more, but if I do not, I shall not come before my fellow-citizens of Douglas county and ask to be sent there for a fourth term in congress, that I may be sanctified. Is it not strange, with Hammond's record is before you, that he attides to Maury's wonderful discoveries in physics, meteorology and geography—about the gulf stream and how it flows?

Has he told you of one single measure that he passed through congress and how it passed? I hold in my hand copies of every one of them, sent to me from Washington, that he has introduced during his whole congressional career. He said in Henry that he had passed many laws; I have been unable to find them. The only two that I have been able to find are about the appointment of a district judge; and the other, my fellow citizens was to authorize the chairman of a committee to swear witnesses that came before them. That is all so far as I know. Now, he read a letter from L. Q. C. Lamar. You will find it in that speech of his. I tell you, if he was here to-day, he would be making a speech for me. If he ever dreamed that that letter would have been brought to Georgia to be read in a political campaign against me, his hand would have palsied before he would have written it. [Applause].

In congress it is like killing crows. If you want to kill them, wound a crow and tie him to a stick in a field, and as soon as you get him tied, they will flock around him, and you can kill them by the thousands. Just give a congressman a wound, and all the other congressmen come flying against him. I should not wonder if Buchanan has been writing letters to you to help Hammond out! How many have been written to you asking your support and assistance? I write to you and come to see you too. He sits down and gets Buchanan and these other men to write letters here, and then says that "Jackson persues a mode of electioneering not to my taste." It won't be to his taste to-morrow, I hope. [Applause.]

I invite you to read his speeech in Atlanta, and when you get through, ask this question: What does this man show that he has accomplished in in the house of representatives, in six years service, for which he has received thirty-six thousand dollars in money? What has he done? What does he claim to have done? He pointed you to two things: He whitewashed Mr. English, of Indiana. He, it was charged, had used his presence upon the floor of the house of representatives to assist his son, I believe, in a contested election case, and the other was his tariff speech. It starts out this way: "A surplus of anything is bad." Is that true? Is a surplus of cotton and corn a bad thing? Will my friend, to-morrow, think a surplus of votes is a bad thing? [Laughter.]

Now, I want a surplus of votes very bad myself. [Renewed laughter.] Because I think as o the three candidates before you, that of all the claims that a man can have upon his party, I am entitled to your suffrages. If I did not believe it, I would not be here.

In the course of that tariff speech (which I think was a most unfortunate one to have been made at the time) occurred this debate. Mr. Hammond, in his speech in Atlanta, in referring to a letter written by a northern protectionist, uses this language, quoting from the letter:

"The north will not permit the pauper south to war on her industrial institutions, and if you wish to be politically successful, it would be well for you to make a note of this fact." Fellow-citizens, not think Milton Magby is blind, but he has a greater imagination than even the poet. He is said to have the poetic fancy, which may account for his imaginative facts concerning me. I think he may be the author of this piece:

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Fellow citizens—I have to run very rapidly through my concluding remarks. One word on the Conley matter, and I have done with that. I want to show you briefly the difference between a general law filling unexpired terms, and a special law filling an unexpired term of a particular governor. The constitution of 1868 provided for an act prescribing for filling unexpired terms. I claim that the legislature did not have—and I do not think now that they had the right to pass a special law applicable to a particular governor—to turn a particular man out of office after he had been recognized as being in office. The next legislature repealed the law, and passed a general law. Under that, McDaniel went into office.

Now, my brother Mynatt, in his interesting argument, has made some marvelous political mistakes. Who has referred to the election of 1868? There was no three days election then. I have never charged that he was not at the polls in 1868, in the election between Gordon and Bullock. The gentleman has the political history of this state fearfully mixed in his head. I have no doubt that he fought most gallantly for the election of Gordon. And why? Because Colonel Campbell Wallace, his father-in-law, the gentleman who, according to his statement, so liberally supported him when he came to Atlanta, was superintendent of the state road, and was attorney of that road. I am proud to acknowledge that Colonel Wallace is one of my best and most esteemed friends, and were not his son-in-law, Colonel Mynatt, in the field, he would be my ardent supporter now. I feel that his heart is with me in this struggle. Then was made the basis of Mynatt's fortune, and of course he fought to keep the democrats in power, to keep Bullock out, because when Bullock came in he went out. That is the reason. That is where there was rotation. He was rotated out; Campbell Wallace was rotated out; and I expect he did fight in 1868; but in 1870, the three days election that all of you remember, when we were all interested as citizens of Georgia, if he was about those polls I must have been blind, for I was there every morning before the sun came above the horizon, and I never left until dark.

There has been one advantage of this discussion. It has caused Colonel Mynatt and Colonel Hammond to shoot at each other a little. Up to this time they have been all the time shooting at me. I referred to the Milton-Magby-Mynatt coalition because I understand there is a Mynatt delegate and a Hammond delegate on the ticket opposed to me. You might call them "before and after taking." [laughter] like the advertisements of these patent medicines. Poor, sickly Hammond, appealing to your sympathies on account of his decrepid condition "before taking" and "after taking." the burly, handsome Mynatt. [Laughter.] You might call them fat and anti-fat. [Renewed laughter.] But whenever it comes to obtaining ballots, you have the Mynatt-Magby-Hammond coalition talk. [Continued laughter.]

Now, as to Mr. Hammond's record. I thank the gentlemen for their complimentary allusions to my record. I am glad that they think that I am a respectable man, and I would be glad if Mr. Hammond, when he was writing those letters home, had thought about writing to that brother of his in Griffin, to inform him he had a brother living in Griffin—the ordinary of the county, I believe. He is the man that circulated the paper for which Mr. Hammond says he is not responsible. But I will leave that upon me what they may individually do, if their friends and supporters are spreading these scandals and lies from one end of the congressional district to the other. To me the harm is done. It is natural that I should speak to my fellow-citizens with feeling upon the subject, for I am feeling it most deeply.

The real issue between Mr. Hammond and myself is this: I do not say that he is not an able lawyer and respectable gentleman. I think he is both. I say that he has been returned by the people of this district three times in congress, and that to entitle him to a fourth term he should be able to point to a record that stands way above the average congressman. The average congressman goes there and does his duty, but he is not the man to put in congress for like. Remember the Toombs, the Stephens, the Browns, the Berrien and Forsyths, that class of men; and I say that when you stand the political career of Mr. Hammond beside the careers of those men, however much you may differ with them in politics, my fellow-citizens, it is like comparing the goat to the great American eagle. He has done doubtless all that he could, and I say without any tariff legislation congress he was not a representative man. It may be due to his feeble health in his youth. He is not now a representative man, and he never will be.

I do not claim that I am any great man, as Mynatt would say. Who has announced any such proposition here? I have simply come before you and asked you to give me an opportunity of going there, and ascertaining if I cannot do something.

Mr. Hammond says that I am young enough. I am 39 years of age. Before Mr. Stephens was of that age, he was chairman of the committee of ways and means of the United States congress, the most important committee in the house. Mr. Toombs soon after that was in the United States senate. Political reputations are made long before a man reaches the age at which I am. To do effective political service, you must send representatives there before they are on the shady side of life, because they must build up. The proof is conclusive that the distinguished gentleman (Colonel Hammond), never has had a following in congress, and has none there to-day. Mr. Hammond is not even chairman of the committee on the state of the republic. He attributes it to his and health. It is true that the chairmanship of the committee on elections was offered to him, but Mr. Hammond felt that he was too big for that, and Carlisle thought that he was too little for the chairmanship of the judiciary committee. I admit his ability, I admit his honesty, but he does not rise and soar above all the rest of the people in his congressional district so as to entitle him to be there as a permanency, and I ask you to give me a chance. I will guarantee that I cannot do less than he has done. [Laughter and applause.] I may not do more, but if I do not, I shall not come before my fellow-citizens of Douglas county and ask to be sent there for a fourth term in congress, that I may be sanctified. Is it not strange, with Hammond's record is before you, that he attides to Maury's wonderful discoveries in physics, meteorology and geography—about the gulf stream and how it flows?

Has he told you of one single measure that he passed through congress and how it passed? I hold in my hand copies of every one of them, sent to me from Washington, that he has introduced during his whole congressional career. He said in Henry that he had passed many laws; I have been unable to find them. The only two that I have been able to find are about the appointment of a district judge; and the other, my fellow citizens was to authorize the chairman of a committee to swear witnesses that came before them. That is all so far as I know. Now, he read a letter from L. Q. C. Lamar. You will find it in that speech of his. I tell you, if he was here to-day, he would be making a speech for me. If he ever dreamed that that letter would have been brought to Georgia to be read in a political campaign against me, his hand would have palsied before he would have written it. [Applause].

In congress it is like killing crows. If you want to kill them, wound a crow and tie him to a stick in a field, and as soon as you get him tied, they will flock around him, and you can kill them by the thousands. Just give a congressman a wound, and all the other congressmen come flying against him. I should not wonder if Buchanan has been writing letters to you to help Hammond out! How many have been written to you asking your support and assistance? I write to you and come to see you too. He sits down and gets Buchanan and these other men to write letters here, and then says that "Jackson persues a mode of electioneering not to my taste." It won't be to his taste to-morrow, I hope. [Applause.]

I invite you to read his speeech in Atlanta, and when you get through, ask this question: What does this man show that he has accomplished in in the house of representatives, in six years service, for which he has received thirty-six thousand dollars in money? What has he done? What does he claim to have done? He pointed you to two things: He whitewashed Mr. English, of Indiana. He, it was charged, had used his presence upon the floor of the house of representatives to assist his son, I believe, in a contested election case, and the other was his tariff speech. It starts out this way: "A surplus of anything is bad." Is that true? Is a surplus of cotton and corn a bad thing? Will my friend, to-morrow, think a surplus of votes is a bad thing? [Laughter.]

Now, I want a surplus of votes very bad myself. [Renewed laughter.] Because I think as o the three candidates before you, that of all the claims that a man can have upon his party, I am entitled to your suffrages. If I did not believe it, I would not be here.

In the course of that tariff speech (which I think was a most unfortunate one to have been made at the time) occurred this debate. Mr. Hammond, in his speech in Atlanta, in referring to a letter written by a northern protectionist, uses this language, quoting from the letter:

"The north will not permit the pauper south to war on her industrial institutions, and if you wish to be politically successful, it would be well for you to make a note of this fact." Fellow-citizens, there is a bribe offered to the ambition of a congressman by a northern man, carrying with it an insult to the section which I have the honor, in part, to represent.

Now, there was an occasion when Mr. Hammond could have hurled back an insult to his section. Listen to this, Mr. Hammond saying to Mr. Chase: "I know more farmers than you do." —How many farmers do you reckon Nat Hammond knows? How many of you gentlemen present does he know? Why, I understand that when he comes here, he even don't know his old friends.

"I see more in one day than you have in your state."—He has seen a good many to-day, but I expect he has seen more farmers since this contest than he ever did in the balance of his political exist

The Constitution:

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THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia

ATLANTA, JULY 24, 1884.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic at 1 a. m. to-day, fair weather, southerly winds, stationary temperature.

NEW ORLEANS has had its first case of yellow fever. Instead of trying to hide the occurrence of this case, the crescent city would do well to turn its mind to r gid sanitation. Thus the early alarm may be turned to good account.

MAYOR HARRISON, of Chicago, has given out his letter formally accepting the democratic nomination for governor of Illinois. He declares that the cry for the present campaign is for reform, and contends that the republican partw has outlived its usefulness.

THE prohibition convention in Pittsburg yesterday was unconsciously upset by a Georgia editor. When "Maryland, My Maryland," was called for, the spirit of James R. Randall refused to inspire the band, and an attempt to raise the tune by a lady delegate ailed.

THE eighth and tenth districts of Georgia inaugurated the congressional campaigns of the state in a manner void of all sensation. The first district, however, proposes to have a little sensation, and in consequence struck a deadlock the first day. Twenty-five ballots have already been taken with no result.

THE GEORGIA EDITORS.

It is a goodly thing for the brethren to dwell together in unity, and it is in pursuance of this policy of general goodliness—to speak by the card—that the editors of Georgia have been accustomed to assemble together at least once a year under the auspices of their association. The plan, as we have taken occasion to say before, is a good one, and it is likewise a good plan to hide the good plan under the formalities of a convention. A convention of editorial brethren is an imposing convention from any point of view except that of pure business. It is even impressive, but it is not to be supposed that a parcel of citizens, who have striven hard to make themse ves interesting, instructive and entertaining to the public, are likely to trouble themselves much with business when they take their yearly recess. They may be induced to go through the forms of business, but behind it all is the buoyant knowledge that they have met to enjoy themselves in a social way. And this sort of enjoyment is much more important to the hard-worked editors than any sort of business a convention could transact. Conventions are very good things, but we admit, with feelings of thankfulness and pride that the politicians are able to transact more business in them than the innocent-minded editors. And yet, an editorial convention accomplishes great good in renewing and confirming the good will that ought to exist among journalists. In Georgia, we are glad to say, this feeling has been growing for many years, so that now the editors of the state know and appreciate each other better than ever before.

The brethren met in Atlanta yesterday, enjoyed themselves reasonably, and last night were whirled away by the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway to the enjoyment of an excursion planned by the public-spirited officers of that company. The courtesy of the road will be appreciated by the editorial brethren when they wake up this morning and find themselves in the atmosphere of the mountains. They will appreciate the efforts of the road still more when they pass through the Shenandoah valley. The editors will have a good time, and they will return to their labors refreshed and invigorated. Our best wishes accompany them.

BANKS AND BANKING.

The monetary stringency in the south is leading to a very general discussion of the needs of this section in the way of bank capital. A great many of the smaller towns want banks. Local banks are easily wanted, but it is not every town, as the Charleston News and Courier says to an Aiken correspondent, that can sustain a bank. Our Charleston contemporary commends to those who talk of starting a bank these questions: "First. Can you raise in your community a capital of $50,000, or at least two-thirds of it, as a guarantee of good faith to outside capitalists who have money to invest in banking? Second. Is there produce enough shipped from the place where you propose to start your bank to employ the capital invested? Third. Is there money enough in your community to give a reasonably fair deposit account?"

A town that can answer these questions in the affirmative, and substantiate its answers, need not be without a bank. And when these questions are all truthfully met, and the bank is started, great business tact and sound judgment are required before dividends can be earned. Banks are generally established wherever they will pay, and if a town has no bank it is prima facie evidence that its business is not large enough to meet the expense of running a bank and earning dividends on the capital desired. It is sufficient to remember that a bank without a considerable line of deposits is a bank that is destined to die young. Large deposits, short loans, and sharp collections constitute the elements of a successful bank, and the town that does not admit of all three probably has no bank, and will not be apt to have one until its business is enlarged and adapted to the customs of money centers.

The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record demands not a bank here and there in the south, but independence of New York—the establishment, in fact, of a southern New York. It says: "The southern states must be less dependent upon New York, and this can be accomplished by building up a great southern trade and financial center. It is obviously to the advantage of every business interest of the south that somewhere in that section there should be a large trade center with abundant banking facilities, being to that portion of our country what Chicago is to the west. Whether New Orleans, Atlanta or Baltimore is most favorably situated for this, it is difficult to say, as each of these cities has peculiar advantages; Atlanta, however, might almost be omitted, as her banking capital is entirely too small, even for her own trade. One of these three cities ought to hold this position, and thus do away with the present entire dependence upon New York in financial matters. Were this the case now, the trouble in the money market at the south would be of comparatively little importance. A work of this kind can of course only be accomplished slowly, but it is a subject that should receive the earnest attention of all southern business men, and especially of the bankers of the south. The rapid increase in the wealth of the south, the enormous development of her manufacturing and mining interests, and the steady growth of her population, require a corresponding advance in her banking facilities."

The Record has got the cart, in part at least, before the horse. What it demands will follow the development of the south. When the south becomes rich she may have a money center of her own and be independent of the great money center of the country. Such an event surely cannot precede southern development, and may not follow it. A country generally has but one commercial center, and to that center the remainder pay tribute. Chicago does not render the west independent of New York, and Chicago itself keeps its face turned towards New York. The banking facilities of Chicago do not give the northwest in such times as these any more ease or accommodation than the rest of the country, including the south, enjoys. In other words, if it would pay to establish a second New York there would surely be one; but so long as it will not, we must be content with one commercial metropolis.

A NEGRO INCENDIARY.

We find the following in the Athens Pilot, a paper edited by a negro:

> Another colored man was brutally murdered by an Athens policeman July 15th, the details of which we will publish next week. About the same day last year a similar outrage was committed by an Athens policeman on a colored man. This wholesale killing of colored citizens must stop, or else some morning the inhabitants of these sequestered haunts of crime and mob law will wake up and find maddened men sticking fire to their homes.

We are not acquainted with the facts of the killing of the negro by the policeman, but the probability is that the negro was resisting the officer. There are a great many negroes around Athens who seem to believe that they can violate the law with impunity and then resist arrest. There have been white men troubled with the same complaint, and the result is that those who consider themselves superior to the law and the forms of law invariably get into trouble, and sometimes it is serious trouble. But it is not necessary to know the details of the killing of the negro by the policeman. The facts have little or nothing to do with the foregoing quotation from the Pilot. The negro who wrote it is an incendiary, and he has merely made the killing by the policeman an excuse for giving vent to his desires. This spirit has cropped out more than once in Athens, and the people of that city have tolerated it. They will continue to tolerate it until they discover that toleration leads to trouble. A white man, making such a threat in behalf of a class, or in behalf of law-breakers, would be drummed out of any community in the country. We have no idea that the negro incendiary who edits the Pilot represents his race, but he shows that he is willing to represent it whenever he can teach it that incendiarism is the proper way to prevent the arrest of negro criminals. He may or not be a dangerous character, but he should not be allowed to find shelter in a community which he openly and boldly threatens with the horrors of incendiarism.

It is said the negro ought to be educated, and that business seems to be going forward swimmingly. We have no doubt the Athens negro is a "graduate." The state is paying $8,000 a year to the Atlanta University to teach negroes that the white people of Georgia are rebels and traitors and that sort of thing. If negroes are to be educated, let them be educated to know that the law is to be respected, and that a negro who violates the law is no better than a white man who violates it. In addition to this, the honest and intelligent negroes of the state should bring a pressure to bear upon such knaves as the editor of the Pilot, and either make an outcast of him or reform him. This matter is of great importance, and the people of Athens should treat it as an important matter.

A FEW of the independent republicans act as though they were writhing under the lash of the Blaine organs.

THE Georgia editors were with us yesterday. They look well and feel well; in fact, they are well, and arrangements have been made to make them fare well.

THE Georgia editor is growing old and serious. We hear nothing now of the P. G. in G. And yet, where could you go to find a more serious subject than the P. G. in G.?

AN old resident of Lync hburg, Va., says tha not long before the revolutionary war quite a number of Scotch-Irish settled around the town. Not a few of their descendants became famous, such as Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, John C. Calhoun, Sam Houston, David Crockett, Robert Fulton, Patrick Bronte, Robert Bonner, Horace Greeley, President Arthur and James G. Blaine. Among the early settlers was John Lynch, a man of great force of character. At that time horse thieves were very numerous, and the courts were unable to deal with them. Lynch secured a commission as justice of the peace, and with a force o special constables captured gang after gang of the marauders. When the horse thieves were convicted in Judge Lynch's court the judge would demand a good bond, which of course they could not give, and the prisoners were then sent off to a distant jail. The constables knew what that order meant, and as soon as they reached the woods the thieves were promptly hanged on the most convenient tree. This was the origin of what is called "Lynch Law," but it is unnecessary to say that the modern article has greatly degenerated. The genuine Judge Lynch was a great reformer.

THE Cincinnati Commercial Gazette says "the Cleveland campaign is spiritless." This is another way of stating that the men who are carrying it on are sober.

THE steamed Macon Telegraph alludes to THE CONSTITUTION as "the leading daily in Fulton." To this should be added the populous county of Bibb. As a leading daily, THE CONSTITUTION seems to fill the bill.

IT is generally supposed that Blaine will be mainly elected—if he is elected at all—in the city of Philadelphia, and by the vote of Editor Charles Emory Smith.

"THE democracy," says the good Deacon Smith, "plume themselves." Good gracious! we thought Brer Blaine had a monopoly of the plume business.

THE fact that the Georgia editors carry their wives with them on their excursions shows that they are improving. Some of them, however, do not improve. Editor John Triplett, of Thomasville, has never yet carried his wife with him. It is true, he has no wife, but what sort of a one-legged excuse is this?

IN the presence of cholera or any epidemic, people will have a far better chance of escaping the disease by keeping cheerful and neither abusing the good things of life nor avoiding them. A state of panic always renders a man more liable to fall a victim. If you brood over the cholera and feel that you are going to have it you may be sure that it will hunt you up when it comes. During the sickly season of the year and when infectious diseases are raging it is a great sanitary safe-guard to cultivate a confident, buoyant frame of mind, but it is not to be taken for granted that this will be a sufficient protection in cities where the water is bad, the sewerage defective and cleanliness is neglected. Such localities invite pestilence, and the invitation is generally accepted.

THE thermometer is not necessarily connected with politics, and yet there is something suspicious in its altitude.

EDITOR HANCOCK, of the Sumter Republican, has been editing thirty years right in one spot, and he says he is as rich now as he was when he started. At the same time, he has the consolation of knowing that he has made his section richer and better.

A CHOLERA patient feels well up to within a few hours of the attack. Sometimes he is seized with violent purging and vomiting immediately on rising in the morning. Judicious treatment during this first stage of the disease may bring about a speedy recovery, but if neglected, the sufferer complains of intense thirst and a burning heat at the pit of his stomach, and also excruciating pains from cramped muscles. The pulse is rapid and weak, the respiration hurried and the voice husky. These conditions continue in the last stage of the disease, but the mind of the patient remains clear, and he desires nothing but sleep and drinking water. This stage seldom lasts longer than twenty-four hours, and reaction either commences or the patient dies in collapse, or passes on to the tepid stage, which, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, ends in death.

MINISTER LOWELL continues to have the gout at such a rate that his austere sufferings have attracted the attention of George W. Smalley and Queen Victory.

THERE are a great many people in this country who live and die without experiencing much politics. Now that the Georgia editors are going out of the state for a brief period, a great many other people will know how nice it is to do without politics.

THE republican organs that have been demanding a "clean" campaign, are printing some disgustingly absurd lies in regard to the private life of Governor Cleveland. They have hashed up the stories and imported Louisiana witnesses to swear to them.

GENERAL DIAZ, the new president of Mexico, did more than any other one man to overthrow the short-lived empire of Maximilian. After the French landed at Vera Cruz Diaz harassed them in every possible way as they marched into the interior. At Pueblo he made a strong defense and completely routed the invaders. Diaz was then made commander-in-chief, and shortly afterwards, while holding a conference under a flag of truce, he was arrested by the order of Bazaine. Maximilian was advised to rid himself of a dangerous foe by shooting Diaz. The emperor would not consent to so brutal an act, but resorted to threats, bribes and entreaties to make the prisoner join the imperial forces. The Mexican commander was thrown into prison, but in a short time he escaped, collected an army and drove the French from the country. With such a record the president of Mexico is naturally a popular idol.

THE excursion of the Georgia editors, at this season, is an experiment. It is the first time the Georgia editor has ever been materially separated from the Georgia watermillion.

DR. JOSEF MEDILL, the well-known Chicago free trader, is designing protection cartoons for use in the Blaine campaign. Mr. Blaine did wisely when he reta ined the doc.

EDITOR LABOUCHERE, of the London Truth is engaged in another crusade against decollete dresses, but it goes without saying that his work will be wasted. In England the female evening and court dress will always be decollete. The queen and her daughters have always appeared in costumes of such a liberal cut as to leave but little to the imagination. Many of the society ladies, the princess of Wales included, go to a greater extreme than the prevailing fashion requires. The low-necked dress, it may be noted, is never considered objectionable when the lady wearing it has a lovely neck and shoulders. It is the bony and scraggy woman that makes the fashion detestable.

THE Scottish crofters who recently settled in Robeson county, N. C., are dissatisfied with their new home. they write gloomy letters to their friends, representing Carolina as an unsuitable place for poor immigrants. They complain that wages are low, employment hard to obtain, food expensive, and such as they can get they say is not palatable or nutritious for hardworking people. The crofters were put in common log houses and given the ordinary rations of corn meal and bacon. Many of them never saw corn meal until they settled in Carolina. A gentleman who employed one of the women gave her corn meal for her breakfast. Several hours later he passed her house and found that she had been working for hours with the meal trying to roll it out like flour dough. It is claimed that in some sections of the south foreign immigrants are contented and prosperous. But they were so fortunate as to fall into the hands of people who built them neat cottages, gave them garden plats, rented them land and furnished them with supplies for the first year. With such a start the immigrants make thrifty and valuable tenants. The trouble is, however, that our southern farmers are financially unable to go to such an outlay.

He was Dying.

"Of all the heartless women I ever saw," emphatically snapped Mrs. Wheelhorse to her husband, "that Mrs. Fitzgoober is the most rank."

"What has come o'er your fair dreams, now?" asked W., lightly.

"Why, I passed her on the street a little while ago and asked how her husband was getting along. He's been sick, you know."

"Yes," replied W., "and what did she say?"

"She turned to me," began the irate lady, and, actually laughing all the time, said: "Oh, he's doing finely; dying, I reckon, at this very moment. Why ain't you with him?" I gasped, and she just laughed and went on. What are you yelling about; have you turned fool, too?" angrily to Wheelhorse.

"Didn't you know," he managed to gasp between his gasps of mirth, "that Fitz was running a dye house now?"

A frigid wave divides the households of Fitzgoober and Wheelhorse, at this hour.

POLITICAL NOTES.

EDGAR M. JOHNSON, of Cincinnati, Governor Hoadly's law partner, wagers five to three that Cleveland will carry Ohio.

MAINE has never given the United States a president; New York has. Illinois has never given us a vice-president, Indiana has.

SENATOR HAMPTON, of South Carolina, says the outlook for Cleveland and Hendricks grows more encouraging every day.

A NEW HAVEN paper quotes the Hon. William W. Eaton as saying that he intends to retire from political life at the end of his present term in congress.

MARK M. ("BRICK") POMEROY is about to begin in New York, the issue of a campaign paper called the United States Demorrat. It is to be devoted to the interests of C'eveland and Hendricks,

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND expects to begin the rough draft of his letter of acceptance next week. He has receivea a communication from Colonel Vilas stating that the national committee of notification would meet in New York on July 28th.

MR. EDWARD KEARNEY, one of the Tammany leaders, denies the story that he intended to assume the position of leader in Tammany hall in the event of "Boss" Kelly's retirement. "I am in favor of Governor Cleveland," remarked Mr. Kearney.

MR. MULLIGAN, the hero of the Mulligan letters, is living a quiet life in Boston. It is believed, however, that he will yield to the excitement of the campaign and blossom forth as a leader of Mulligan zouaves, if a sufficient Blaine contingent to form a company can be found in Boston.

THE date of the Michigan democratic state convention at Grand Rapids has been changed from August 27 to Wednesday, August 20, the day after the greenback state convention in Detroit. The call invites the co-operation of all voters in the state, irrespective of party associations and differences who can unite in an effort for a reform of abuses and a pure and economical administration of government, and all who favor a reduction of tariff taxation, and a reform of our tariff laws.

LATEST advices from Brazil say that the new ministry is about to present an important emancipation measure to parliament. Among the questions to be submitted are these: The liberation of all slaves over sixty years of age and what shall be done to insure their support—whether it will devolve upon their ex-masters or upon the government; the propriety of obliging freedmen to work; the augumentation of the emancipation fund by taxing all classes, and whether planters should not be required to pay in addition according to the number of slaves held; the localization of slavery within the provinces; the fixing of a maximum price to be paid for emancipation from the fund, and whether this should be according to age and profession, and also whether it should not be annually reduced until the extinction of slavery.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

MRS. GARFIELD and her family are at Saratoga.

AN Albany man says he has been in prison 206 times.

SARA BERNHARDT is to read Mr. Barrymore's play, "Najezda," with the intention of producing it.

ANDREW MCLEAN, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, and John Foord, of the Brooklyn Union, are both unnaturalized Scotchmen.

THE father of Charlie Ross has spent $60,000 in the search of his son, and examined over 700 cases of boys supposed to be his.

PRINCE GEORGE, of Wales, has been promoted from the midshipman list to the rank of sub-lieutenant, royal navy, having been successful in taking a first class certificate in seamanship.

KING JOHN, of Abyssinia, has given Queen Victoria an elephant, but, as no claims can be made that the animal is of the white and sacred variety, the queen is compelled to make the humiliating confession that she is unable to compete with the average American circus.

FELIX, the man milliner rival of Worth, made twenty-five visiting dresses, twenty-five ball dresses, twenty morning and five o'clock dresses, and undresses too numerous to count, for Miss Murphy, the California heiress, who recently married Lord Wolseley in England.

THE children of the count de Paris, heir to the bourbon claim on the French throne, are five in number—one boy, the duke of Orleans, and four girls, the Princesses Amelia (the eldest child), Helen, Isabella and Louise. The French newspapers hint at the arrival of new recruits in this little company before very long.

AN actor who accompanied Mrs. Langtry in her American tour just concluded, says that she is keen in business. She would take a curtain peep at the audience and size it up in dollars. Driving through a city she would note the bill-posting, express her opinion as to whether it had been well or ill done. The manager's statements were conned over carefully and objections, if any, politely made. In asking questions of her business staff and company she was direct and to the point, but withal so polite, so very polite, that at times it was embarrassing. Altogether, Mrs. Langtry impressed her employes and others with whom she came into business contact as a woman well able to take care of herself.

IN GENERAL.

THE Atlantic cotton mills are to stop for two weeks, and it is expected that others will follow the example.

THE fifty-four savings banks of Maine, now have $32,275,745, on deposit, which is a larger sum than in any previous year. The number of depositors is 101,822.

THE natives of the southern coast of New Guinea, having no iron, shave themselves now with a piece of glass. Formerly they shaved with flint, which they could sharpen quite well, and used with considerable dexterity.

AN attempt is being made to introduce into England the culture of the Bartlett pear. It is a fruit that tempts every one to take hold of it; but, inasmuch as it overflows with juice at the faintest handling, it is not popular.

UNTIL the banner of St. George is carried at least eight inches nearer to the north pole, than the point to which the brave and lamented Lockwood and the gallant Brainerd transported the star-spangled banner, our good cousin, J. Bull, will not for a moment think of giving Arctic research a res

THE Central park museum in New York has been presented with a specimen of the east India mino, which ranks as a speaker above any member of the parrot family, from which it is totally distinct. The mino is about the size of a mocking-bird or troopiole. In the East Indies the bird, in addition to its wonderful speaking powers, is taught all kinds of arcrobatic feats, which it generally performs with ease.

THE work of disinfecting New York city has been begun. Five thousand gallons of a solution of copperas is used daily. Yards, cellars and vaults will first be purified, and then the gutters will be treated. Not much danger from cholera is apprehended this year, but next year it is thought the disease will give trouble.

L. P. McCarty, the well-known statistician of San Francisco, who publishes a volume annually of statistics, which are collected with great industry from all quarters of the world, has at last succeeded in obtaining from the imperial office at Pekin the official census of the population of China. According to the data thus obtained, the actual population of the Chinese empire is 280,000,000.

Compared with the Vendome column in Paris, the Bartholdi statue is higher by a few feet. Compared with the largest other statue of which the height is known, it is twice as high, the statue in question being that of St. Charles Borromeo on the banks of Lake Maggiore. The height of the Colossus of Rhodes is supposed to have been 120 feet, or 30 feet less than the height of Bartholdi's work.

THE French demand for coarse foreign wines has now become so vast that shippers are beginning to grudge the extra cost and labor caused by the use of an endless stock of casks. Sicily seems to have first hit upon the idea, and sailing vessels now constantly arrive at Marseilles specially fitted up for wine cargoes, somewhat as the large steamers have been transformed for American beef. Their holds very much resemble vast breweries, being fitted up with immense vats and a system of tubes, through which the wine is loaded and unloaded by pumps. The economy of time as well as of plant is considerable. There are six such vessels now constantly plying between Marseilles and the small wine port of Scoglletti alone, being ballasted with water on the return voyage. One of these, the Nostra Madre, contains ten large vats, each holding 3,300 gallons, besides 128 smaller ones fitted in as the space admits, and carrying in all about 17,000 gallons.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Clemantha.

Sunday Reader, Atlanta: Was "Clemantha" a character in mythology or not?

Clemantha figures in Talfourd's drama of "Ion."

How to Grow Tall.

S. E., Greenville, S. C.: How can a youth rapidly increase his stature?

By living on farinacious foods and taking moderate exercise.

Athletic Club Grounds.

C. C. T., Atlanta: Where are the grounds belonging to the Athletic club?

A description of the grounds and the best mode of reaching them will be found in another column of this issue.

Negro Delegates.

J. W., New Prospect: I have heard that two-thirds of the delegates in the national republican convention were negroes. How many negroes were in the democratic convention?

There were eighty negroes in the republican convention and one in the democratic convention.

LULA HURST'S MANY DRESSES.

The Close of Her Exhibitions at Wallack's Theater, New York.

From the New York Times of Sunday.

Two thousand dollars' worth of dresses were made for Lula Hurst before she began to show her "natural force" at Wallack's theater. She has worn a different dress every night. She will be seen no more at Wallack's. She goes to Boston, and New Yorkers, unless they go to the Hub, cannot see the completion of her display of dresses. She was attired in snowy white last night, when she made her final appearance. Her Georgia chuckle was unimpaired and Paul Atkinson, who does the talking for her, smiled as mechanically as ever. The audience was of good size, and the man at the piano did not play any worse than usual. An old man, who looked as wise as an owl, and from whose face two long streaks of iron-gray beard extended and met at a ragged point half a yard below the chin, gripped the cane. Lula, by a judicious exercise of her strength, nearly jerked him onto his head. The crowd cried: "Speech," and he said:

"I have made twenty balloon ascensions, and have practiced mesmerism for thirty years. I've got will as well as physical power. This young lady possesses some remarkable power."

A young man took hold of the cane as though it were glass and simpered at Lula. "Now, Adolphus," said a voice, "the eyes of the country are on you."

"Give him a fair show," said another person. The young man was so bewildered that he could scarcely stand alone. The old man with the ragged beard next seized the billiard cue, and the crowd howled with delight. "What's he going to do?" came from the audience.

"Keep from dancing," said Paul. Then, under Lula's dexterous movements, the old man began to jump around. When he had done he did not wait to be asked to speak, but advanced to the footlights. "I came from London three days ago. I never saw the young lady until this afternoon. Three weeks ago I saw in London an account of this wonderful young girl, and I came to see her I want to talk an hour."

The crowd set up a yell of expostulation. The old man, nothing daunted, began to talk about spiritualism, but some one cried out: "He's a dynamiter," and he was conducted away by a stalwart man. The would-be orator said his name was Dr. Wells.

A strapping big fellow came on the stage, and the crowd applauded. He threw two kisses to the audience and kicked out one leg playfully behind. The crowd thought it was going to have some fun with him. But Lula could do nothing with him. He stepped up to the footlights and said: "It's nothing but physical strength. There is nothing supernatural about it She is simply a very strong girl."

Father Hurst led himself to the front by his brown beard, and then, seizing his coat tail with one hand and getting a grip on the air with the other, said: "We don't claim it to be supernatural; it is natural force."

"Who are you?" yelled half a dozen, although Father Hurst had been introduced.

A man who had been indulging and who was called "weary," came up, and, taking hold of a chair, smiled dreamily on Lula. "His eyes are set," exclaimed a voice.

"Keep your glare on him, Lula," said another.

"He's a married man, Lula," said a third, as the chair danced around his shirt front. "Don't muss his cravat."

"Speech," yelled everybody, as the man started to go.

"The gentleman," said Paul, "will defer his remarks on account of—

"Bron-kittis, yelled an auditor amid a roar.

Madeline Price, who is fourteen years old, weighs ninety pounds, and is quite pretty, did about the same thing that Lula Hurst does, in the Bijou opera house yesterday afternoon. She is from Georgia, and is to be exhibited. There is another coming from Georgia, and the supply is expected to be big enough from that one state to afford each of the Bowery museums one.

Busybodies.

From the New York Truth.

A great many active politicians are busy just now trading away the Irsh vote. They claim to own it as a sort of personal app endage.

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This is the first accident that has happened on this well-managed road for some time, and but for carelessness would not have occurred.

Personal Mention.

AND OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST IN AND AROUND THE CITY.

MACON, July 23.—[Special.]—The restaurant at the car shed, under charge of Mr. Thomas Henderson, is improving daily. A gentleman remarked to-day, as he rose from the table, that is the best meal I have eaten since I left New York.

Cotton avenue was a wild scene last night. Two negroes, Frank Solomon and Henry Johnson, took a hack belonging to Anderson Powers, put two drunken women in it, and dashed down the street. The air was lively with curses, and a big hurrah was raised. The party was arrested and to-day fined heavily by the recorder.

Ford add Massey, the two negro members of the Brothers and Sisters of Zion, whose case was continued, were fined $10 each to-day for stopping the gentleman from Twiggs.

The young men of Montgomery, Ala., have begun the publication of the Bicycle, a semi-monthly, issued in the interests of lovers of sport. It is a clever little sheet, and is edited by Frank X. Mudd and J. C. McKenzie.

Mrs. Chas. Williamson has returned from Knoxville, Tenn., accompanied by her son Julian, who is quite ill with typhoid fever.

Captain G. S. Sonderson, of the Eleventh United States infantry, has arrived in the city from Colorado, on sick leave of absence. He is the guest of his stepdaughter, Miss Gracia Townsend.

Miss Dollie Blount has returned to her Macon home after spending some time away at school, in Boston. She has returned to take her position as one of society's favorites, in which circle she will be a reigning belle. WYNTON.

Bibb's Blaine Bodyguard

CALL A MEETING TO INDORSE JEFF LONG.

MACON, July 23.—[Special.]—The following announcement has been made that will probably have a lively ending: "You are requested to meet at the regular place of meeting Monday night. All Blaine men are requested to meet and also those who are favor of driving all of the carpet-baggers out of Georgia." Allen Allerton, chairman of the executive committee.

The significance of the meeting is that there are two warring factions of Bibb county politicians, one led by Messrs. Brow n, Locke and others, the other by Jeff Long, who is the Blaine leader here. Jeff has held the trump card in the late deal, and now calls on his supporters to indorse him before his departure for the home of his God, Augusta, Maine. It is predicted that there will be some lively scenes at this meeting and some resolutions passed that will cause some fun.

The Encampment in Mercer Woods.

MACON, July 23.—[Special.]—Extensive preparations are being made for the grand encampment of the Floyd Rifles and Southern Cadets at Mercer woods to-morrow night. At six to-morrow the companies willl march out in uniform and go at once into camp life. Captain Hardeman, of the Rifles, says he is going to show the boys more fun than they have ever seen in a similar frolic. The camps will be an attractive spot for afternoon drives, and will be visited by numbers daily.

Mills's Remains.

MACON, July 23.—[Special.]—The remains of Mr. Webster Mills, the old gentleman who died suddenly last night, were taken in charge by Mr. J. J. Clay, who telegraphed to Orange county, Florida, but as nothing was heard he was buried at the expense of the county to-day in Oak Ridge cemetery.

THE PEDESTRIANS.

THE ENTRIES FOR THE GREA MATCH COMPLETED.

Over Twenty Men to be on the Track--The A rangements All Completed--Who the Men Are --The Judges--A Magnificent Band to be in Attendance.

The final arrangements for the grand walki match to-morrow have been completed, and it safe to say that the most interesting event of t season will result from the labors of the gentleme having the matter in charge. They have work zealously to attain this end; have spared neith labor nor money, and a successful entertainme is sure to be witnessed. There are now ninete walkers who have paid their entrance fee, with probability of the number being swelled to twent five by to-night. It will require $1,000 to cover the expenses, as a great many new features ha been introduced into the rink for the comfort the audience. Particular attention will be pa the ladies. Several hundred easy chairs ha been placed within the circle enclosi the track, which will insure a greater co fort than the backless benches heretofo used. Following are the entries by cities:

ATLANTA.

Seel.
Prater.
Murphy.
Orr.
Mize.
Wilson.
Barmingham.
Sheridan.

ROME.

Aycock.
Whitmire.
White.
Ebling.
Piper.

MACON.

Ford.
Farmer.
Berlant.
Haskins.
Jacobus.

GAINESVILLE.

Fain.

To-night and to-morrow morning the fire de partment will sprinkle outside and inside th building, which will make the atmosphere muc cooler. The electric lights at night will not ad perceptibly to the temperature. Besides thi there will be a large number of tubs of ice se around the rink. This will reduce the calori certainly seven or eight degrees.

hhe following gentlemen have consented to a as judges:

Hoke Smith,
Henry Grady,
Paul Jones,
R. J. Lowry,
Darwin G. Jones,
Vol Dunning,
W. M. Micklebery,
Harry Jackson,
J. J. Black, Rome, Ga.,
John Sargent, Rome, Ga.

The judges are requested to meet at the rink to morrow at 9 o'clock.

It is well to note that one of the features of th day will be the music furnished by Professo Clark's magnificent capital city band. The pla ers have been selected especially for the occasio and the finest band music ever made by a hom organization may be looked for. The band co tains seventeen pieces, and will render som choice selections during the day and evening. will be worth a dollar to hear this band alone, to sa nothing of the interesting spectacle of seeing twen ty odd athletic young men spinning around th sawdust. The Western Union telegraph compan will have an instrument at the judge's stand t telegraph the result every few minutes to be bu letined in the other cities of the state. The rai roads will bring big crowds into the city to-mo row, and a large attendance at the walk is antic pated. An extra police service has been detaile and the very best order will prevail.

BASEBALL TO-DAY.

The Browns, of Augusta, and the Athletics of Atlanta, to Meet This Afternoon.

The first baseball game of the season in Atlant will occur to-day at Athletic park. It will be be tween the Browns, of Augusta, and the Athletics of Atlanta, two of the best nines in the south Those who saw the Athletics practice yesterday afternoon can form some idea of what a game of baseball they can play. The two Louisville players, Sleiger and Russ, and Barth, late of the Harrisburgs, are famous as baseballists. They reached Atlanta night before last. Sleiger and Russ constitute the battery of the Athletics. Russ has a very strong and effective delivery and Sleiger behind the bat i remarkably reliable. Barth does the first bas beautifully. The other positions on the hom nine are filled by Atlanta boys who have taken pride in keeping up the national game in this city The Browns will arrive at noon to-day from Au gusta accompanied by a party of friends They will be met at the depo by a committee from the Athletic club wh will escort them to the grounds. By noon to-da the grand stand will be complete and by thre o'clock every comfort will be ready for the pa trons of the game. Refreshments will be serve on the grounds. It is expected that twenty five hundred people will witness th game. The Browns have re cently defeated the Savannah champions an are confident of a victory to-day but the Atlant boys will show up in fine style. Wagers on th result are freely offered at about even figure The same nines will play again Saturday Next Tuesday the Stars of Columbus wi play the Athletics. They are in a fair way to wi the state championship and expect to reap fres laurels in Atlanta. The following nine will presented by the Athletics this afternoon.

Sleiger, catcher; Russ, pitcher; Sands, sho stop; Barth, first base; Knox, second bas Lynch, third base; W. Miller, le field; A. Miller, center fiel Whitlock, right field. The game will be called exactly a quarter past 4 o'clock. The 4 o'clo street cars on the Peachtree line will take passe gers to the corner of North Avenue, which is on a block distant from the ground. All lovers of t manly game who want to see an exciting conte will enjoy this afternoon's event.

Columbus to Play Atlanta.

COLUMBUS, Ga., July 23.—[Special.]—A dispat from Montgomery proclaims the Stars again v torious. The score stood, Stars 4, Montgomery The Stars have accepted the challenge of t Athletics, and will play three match games Atlanta on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next week. The Columbus driving and base b association will run an excursion train leavi here Tuesday morning and returning Thursd night. The fare for the round trip will be Five or six hundred of our citizens will acco pany the club.

Baseball in Harlem.

HARLEM, July 23.—[Special.]—A champion ga of baseball was played near here [illegible] Harlem and Bath clubs. The former scored [illegible] 17 by the latter.

The Dixies Win.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 23.—[Specials.]—In t game of the Dixies vs. Metropolitans this aft noon, the former won by a score of 20 to 4.

Baseball Yesterday.

Washington—Washingtons 7, Baltimores 6; N tionals 1, Boston Unions 9.

Providence—Providence 11, New Yorks 5.

Toledo—Louisville 1, Toledo 0.

Columbus—Columbus 7, Indianapolis 0.

Philadelphia—Metropolitans 10, Athletics 3.

Cincinnati—Cincinnati Unions 9, St. Louis U lons 7.

Philadelphia—Keystones 6, Baltimore Unions

Buffalo—Buffalos 10, Detroits 2.

Cleveland—Clevelands 16, Chicagos 13.

Boston—Philadelphias 5, Bostons. 1.

Brooklyn—Brooklyns 10, Alleghanys 4.

Elizabeth—Virginias 7, Athletics of Elizabeth 3.

Chicago—Chicago Unions 6, Kansas City Unic

St. Louis—St. Louis 5, Cincinnati 0.

On Brighton Beach.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The weather is very and the track fast. The first race for non winne three-fourths of a mile, Ten Strike won easi Hazard second, Quixote third, time 1:17½.

The second race, selling allowances, one mi King Tom won by two lengths, Shelby Bar second, Tony Foster third, time 1:44¼.

The third race, Gravesend handicap, all a one mile and a half, Dizzy Blonde won, Lev second, Talamachus third, time 2:40.

The fourth race, all ages, one mile and a furlo Miss Brewster won by four lengths, Arsenic s ond, Barney Aaron third, time 1:56½.

The fifth race, handicap steeple chase, sh course, Ranger won, Odetta second, Tonawan third, time 2:46½.

The Saratoga Turf.

SARATOGA, N., Y., July 23.—The second e day had a light attendance. The track was v heavy. The second and third races were run heavy thunder and rain storm.

First race, purse $350 for all ages,

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SLIGHT ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

MACON, Ga., July 23.—[Special.]—Last night an [illegible]ft occurred on the Southwestern railroad [illegible] might have proven disastrous but for the [illegible] of the train. When freight No. 7, leaving [illegible] at seven, reached Seago station, nine miles [illegible] misplaced switch caused the train to be [illegible]d, except the engine and tender, shaking it [illegible]dly. Train Master Hoge went down and had [illegible]thing in shape in a short time.

[illegible] is the first accident that has happened on [illegible] well-managed road for some time, and but [illegible]relessness would not have occurred.

Personal Mention.

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST IN AND AROUND THE CITY.

MACON, July 23.—[Special.]—The restaurant at [illegible]r shed, under charge of Mr. Thomas Hen[illegible], is improving daily. A gentleman remarked [illegible]day, as he rose from the table, that is the [illegible] meal I have eaten since I left New York.

[illegible]on avenue was a wild scene last night. Two [illegible]s, Frank Solomon and Henry Johnson, took [illegible] belonging to Anderson Powers, put two [illegible]en women in it, and dashed down the street. [illegible]r was lively with curses, and a big hurrah [illegible]ised. The party was arrested and to-day [illegible] heavily by the recorder.

[illegible]add Massey, the two negro members of the [illegible]rs and Sisters of Zion, whose case was con[illegible], were fined $10 each to-day for stopping the [illegible]man from Twiggs.

[illegible] young men of Montgomery, Ala., have be[illegible] the publication of the Bicycle, a semi-month[illegible] [illegible]ed in the interests of lovers of sport. It is [illegible]r little sheet, and is edited by Frank X. [illegible] and J. C. McKenzie.

[illegible] Chas. Williamson has returned from Knox[illegible], Tenn., accompanied by her son Julian, who [illegible]e ill with typhoid fever.

[illegible]ain G. S. Sonderson, of the Eleventh United [illegible] Infantry, has arrived in the city from Colo[illegible] [illegible]n sick leave of absence. He is the guest of [illegible] daughter, Miss Gracia Townsend.

[illegible] Dollie Blount has returned to her Macon [illegible] after spending some time away at school, in [illegible]. She has returned to take her position as [illegible] society's favorites, in which circle she will [illegible]ging belle.

WYNTON.

THE PEDESTRIANS.

THE ENTRIES FOR THE GREAT MATCH COMPLETED.

Over Twenty Men to be on the Track—The Arrangements All Completed—Who the Men Are—The Judges—A Magnificent Band to be in Attendance.

The final arrangements for the grand walking match to-morrow have been completed, and it is safe to say that the most interesting event of the season will result from the labors of the gentlemen having the matter in charge. They have worked zealously to attain this end; have spared neither labor nor money, and a successful entertainment is sure to be witnessed. There are now nineteen walkers who have paid their entrance fee, with a probability of the number being swelled to twenty-five by to-night. It will require $1,000 to cover all the expenses, as a great many new features have been introduced into the rink for the comfort of the audience. Particular attention will be paid the ladies. Several hundred easy chairs have been placed within the circle enclosing the track, which will insure a greater comfort than the backless benches heretofore used. Following are the entries by cities:

ATLANTA.

Seel.
Prater.
Murphy.
Orr.
Mize.
Wilson.
Barmingham.
Sheridan.

ROME.

Aycock.
Whitmire.
White.
Ebling.
Piper.

MACON.

Ford.
Farmer.
Berlant.
Haskins.
Jacobus.

GAINESVILLE.

Fain.

To-night and to-morrow morning the fire department will sprinkle outside and inside the building, which will make the atmosphere much cooler. The electric lights at night will not add perceptibly to the temperature. Besides this, there will be a large number of tubs of ice set around the rink. This will reduce the caloric certainly seven or eight degrees.

hhe following gentlemen have consented to act as judges:

Hoke Smith,
Henry Grady,
Paul Jones,
R. J. Lowry,
Darwin G. Jones,
Vol Dunning,
W. M. Micklebery,
Harry Jackson,
J. J. Black, Rome, Ga.,
John Sargent, Rome, Ga.

The judges are requested to meet at the rink to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

It is well to note that one of the features of the day will be the music furnished by Professor Clark's magnificent capital city band. The players have been selected especially fer the occasion, and the finest band music ever made by a home organization may be looked for. The band contains seventeen pieces, and will render some choice selections during the day and evening. It will be worth a dollar to hear this band alone, to say nothing of the interesting spectacle of seeing twenty odd athletic young men spinning around the sawdust. The Western Union telegraph company will have an instrument at the judge's stand to telegraph the result every few minutes to be bulletined in the other cities of the state. The railroads will bring big crowds into the city to-morrow, and a large attendance at the walk is anticipated. An extra police service has been detailed and the very best order will prevail.

BASEBALL TO-DAY.

The Browns, of Augusta, and the Athletics, of Atlanta, to Meet This Afternoon.

The first baseball game of the season in Atlanta will occur to-day at Athletic park. It will be between the Browns, of Augusta, and the Athletics, of Atlanta, two of the best nines in the south. Those who saw the Athletics practice yesterday afternoon can form some idea of what a game of baseball they can play. The two Louisville players, Sleiger and Russ, and Barth, late of the Harrisburgs, are famous as baseballists. They reached Atlanta night before last. Sleiger and Russ constitute the battery of the Athletics. Russ has a very strong and effective delivery and Sleiger behind the bat is remarkably reliable. Barth does the first base beautifully. The other positions on the home nine are filled by Atlanta boys who have taken a pride in keeping up the national game in this city. The Browns will arrive at noon to-day from Augusta accompanied by a party of friends. They will be met at the depot by a committee from the Athletic club who will escort them to the grounds. By noon to-day the grand stand will be complete and by three o'clock every comfort will be ready for the patrons of the game. Refreshments will be served on the grounds. It is expected that twenty-five hundred people will witness the game. The Browns have recently defeated the Savannah champions and are confident of a victory to-day but the Atlanta boys will show up in fine style. Wagers on the result are freely offered at about even figures. The same nines will play again Saturday. Next Tuesday the Stars of Columbus will play the Athletics. They are in a fair way to win the state championship and expect to reap fresh laurels in Atlanta. The following nine will be presented by the Athletics this afternoon.

Sleiger, catcher; Russ, pitcher; Sands, short stop; Barth, first base; Knox, second base; Lynch, third base; W. Miller, left field; A. Miller, center field; Whitlock, right field. The game will be called at exactly a quarter past 4 o'clock. The 4 o'clock street cars on the Peachtree line will take passengers to the corner of North Avenue, which is only a block distant from the ground. All lovers of the manly game who want to see an exciting contest will enjoy this afternoon's event.

Columbus to Play Atlanta.

COLUMBUS, Ga., July 23.—[Special.]—A dispatch from Montgomery proclaims the Stars again victorious. The score stood, Stars 4, Montgomery 3. The Stars have accepted the challenge of the Athletics, and will play three match games in Atlanta on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week. The Columbus driving and base ball association will run an excursion train leaving here Tuesday morning and returning Thursday night. The fare for the round trip will be $3. Five or six hundred of our citizens will accompany the club.

Baseball in Harlem.

HARLEM, July 23.—[Special.]—A champion game of baseball was played near here last [illegible] by Harlem and Bath clubs. The former scored 40, to 17 by the latter.

The Dixies Win.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 23.—[Specials.]—In the game of the Dixies vs. Metropolitans this afternoon, the former won by a score of 20 to 4.

Baseball Yesterday.

Washington—Washingtons 7, Baltimores 6; Nationals 1, Boston Unions 9.

Providence—Providence 11, New Yorks 5.

Toledo—Louisville 1, Toledo 0.

Columbus—Columbus 7, Indianapolis 0.

Philadelphia—Metropolitans 10, Athletics 3.

Cincinnati—Cincinnati Unions 9, St. Louis Unions 7.

Philadelphia—Keystones 6, Baltimore Unions 8.

Buffalo—Buffalos 10, Detroits 2.

Cleveland—Clevelands 16, Chicagos 13.

Boston—Philadelphias 5, Bostons 1.

Brooklyn—Brooklyns 10, Alleghanys 4.

Elizabeth—Virginias 7, Athletics of Elizabeth 5.

Chicago—Chicago Unions 6, Kansas City Unions 3.

St. Louis—St. Louis 5, Cincinnati 0.

On Brighton Beach.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The weather is very hot and the track fast. The first race for non winners, three-fourths of a mile, Ten Strike won easily, Hazard second, Quixote third, time 1:17¼.

The second race, selling allowances, one mile, King Tom won by two lengths, Shelby Barnes second, Tony Foster third, time 1:44¼.

The third race, Gravesend handicap, all ages, one mile and a half, Dizzy Blonde won, Levant second, Talamachus third, time 2:40.

The fourth race, all ages, one mile and a furlong, Miss Brewster won by four lengths, Arsenic second, Barney Aaron third, time 1:56½.

The fifth race, handicap steeple chase, short course, Ranger won, Odetta second, Tonawanda third, time 2:46½.

The Saratoga Turf.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 23.—The second extra day had a light attendance. The track was very heavy. The second and third races were run in a heavy thunder and rain storm.

First race, purse $350 for all ages, one mile and seventy yards. Fond du Lac held his lead from the start to the finish; Fellowplay second. Lizzie third Time 1.52.

Second race, purse $450, one mile and five hundred yards. Shenandoah came in first, Bessie second. Jim Nelson, the only other starter, beaten off on an objection to Shenandoah on the ground of swerving on Bessie a hundred yards from the wire, was allowed by the judges, and the race was awarded to Bessie. Time 2.16¾.

The third race, purse $300, for two-year-olds, five furlongs; Coral won easily; Joybell second, Fidele third. Time 1:06.

The fourth race, purse $300, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile; Ghost was never headed, and won a good race by a length; Alto B. second, Rothschild third. Time 1:18.

THE CAROLINA NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Communings of Those Who Teach the Young Idea in South Carolina.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., July 23.—[Special.]—The state normal institute is now in full blast. The daily attendance is satisfactorily large, and the routine exercises are highly pleasing and instructive. Dr. Joynes, the president, is doing some admirable work, and his labors are ably seconded by his efficient assistants in the various departments. The pupils are delighted with our town. A series of enjoyable entertainments will be given by our citizens next week for the benefit of our visitors.

Mr. John B. Cleveland, of this city, one of our ablest lawyers and most astute politicians, is a second cousin of our next president.

The many friends of our worthy mayor, J. S. R. Thomson, have asked him to go to the legislature from this county next fall, and he has reluctantly consented. He will make an excellent legislator.

The city is pretty well filled with visitors and the hotels and boarding houses are doing a good business. Glenn's springs, the favorite resort near hear, is entertaining this season many families from the low country.

Chief Justice Simpson is one of the guests at Glenn's springs.

Mr. W. C. Gregg, of Pineville, N. C., is preparing to start a large fishery business near Spartanburg. He expects to own the largest carp pond in the state. He is now negotiating with land agents for a desirable tract of 90 acres, six miles from here.

On the fifth of next month the congressional convention of the fourth district will meet here. It is expected that the gathering will be a very lively one. Besides the delegates many prominent politicians will be in attendance. Spartanburg, the only county in the district which has no candidate, holds the balance of power and will probably be able to name the nominee. I have tried to find out from the delegates their choice, but they will not commit themselves. It is understood, however, that Colonel William Munro, of Union, is their first choice and Colonel McMaster, of Columbia, their second choice.

TURBULENT BIRMINGHAM.

An Attempt to Lynch a Negro Prisoner Frustrated.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 23.—[Special.]—This morning, at one o'clock, fifty railroad men went to the jail and searched it for the negro George Walker, who shot the railroader, Franklin, through the thigh yesterday. The sheriff hearin that a raid was expected, had the prisoner carried to the swamps at 10 o'clock last night, and kept him there until daylight this morning, when he was brought back to jail. It has been rumored on the streets all day that the railroad men would make another attempt to take the negro. Acting Mayor Frank Evans has ordered out both military companies to suppress any attempt to take the negro from the jail. The companies are now a the armories, prepared for any emergency.

Crops in South Georgia.

HAWKINSVILLE, Ga., July 23.—[Special.]—Until recently the farmers in this section have been very much discouraged, owing to the very backward condition of the cotton crop. The cool, wet weather in June brought up the lice so that in many places the cotton leaf was literally covered with them, and much of it died out. Since the hot weather in July, the lice have entirely disappeared, so that the growth is now rapid. If no disaster happens to it, the crop will be a fair average. The corn crops are generally fine. Much better than usual.

Seeking a New Outlet.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 23.—The steamer Neptune sailed last evening for Hudson straits, taking Lieutenant Gordon, of the British navy, and Professor Bell, of the geological survey, who will establish stations in the straits for meteorological observations. The expedition is in accordance with a vote of parliament appropriating $70,000 to obtain reliable information as to the navigation of the straits, and as to the feasiblity of the adoption of the route as a summer outlet for the produce of the nosthwest.

A Negro Sunstruck.

DARLINGTON, S. C., July 23.—[Special.]—A colored preacher named Cummings, was sunstruck near this place last Monday, whilst working on his dwelling. He cannot get well, the doctors say. This is one of the few cases of a negro being fatally injured by the sun. His adamantine skull is usually thought to be proof against the sun's fiercest rays.

The Benson Lock Man Dead.

BENSON, S. C., July 23.—[Special.]—Mr. M. C. G. Benson, one of the oldest citizens, died of fever last Sunday, at his sister's residence, ten miles below here. He was 81 years old. Twenty years ago Mr. Benson invented a combination lock which he sold to a Hartford, Conn., firm of safe manufacturers for $8,000. For some years Mr. Benson was a hardware dealer in Atlanta. He leaves a small family and a large property.

The Crops in Kershaw.

CAMDEN, S. C., July 23.—[Special.]—The farmers throughout Kershaw county have got their crops pretty well made. The corn yield will be plenteous, and the cotton yield about 25 per cent above what it was last year. One good rain will make the crop. Peaches, pears, quinces and other kinds of fruit are abundant and cheap.

Pauper Immigrants Who Want to Stay.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A writ of habeas corpus was procured to-day by counsel for a number o Slavonic emigrants who arrived here a few days ago, and who it is charged are illegally deprived of their liberty by the commissioners of emigration. The latter say that the Slavonians are pauper emigrants and are going to ship them back.

The Grand Army Procession.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 23.—The grand army parade here to-day was an immense success. The number in line was the greatest of any since the war, and 60,000 spectators lined the streets. The enthusiasm among the people is extravagant.

A Mad Bulldog Killed.

MANNING, S. C., July 23.—[Special.]—A large and ferocious bull dog was killed near the colored Methodist church yesterday. It was thought to be mad and had bitten two colored women and a small white boy. None of those bitten have shown any signs of madness.

A Georgian in Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, July 23.—[Specia.]—Colonel J. P. Sawtell, of the Cuthbert Appeal, Cuthbert, Ga., purchased John J. Littleton's half interest in the Daily Democrat of this city, and the latter to-day retired from editorial control of that paper.

Given Up by His Friends.

CHATTANOOGA, July 23.—[Special.]—The friends of H. Clay Sales, the lunatic forger, telegraph from Louisville that they will spend no more money on account of his troubles, and say the law must take its course. Sales remains in jail in this city.

An Earthquake Shock.

LONDON, July 23.—A very perceptible shock of earthquake occurred to-day on the Island of Ischia, in the Mediterranean sea. The inhabitants were greatly agitated, as they feared an explosion from the long extinct volcano of Mount San Nicolo.

A Large Funeral.

CHATTANOOGA, July 23.—[Special.]—The largest private funeral procession ever seen in this city, to-day followed to the grave the remains of Mrs. M. J. O'Brien, wife of the late secretary and treasurer of the Catholic Knights of America.

Death of George Hyde.

CHATTANOOGA, July 23.—[Special.]—George Hyde died last night, at his residence, of an abscess of the liver. He had been sick about a week, and yesterday grew worse until he died.

The Central Compress.

COLUMBUS, July 23.—[Special.]—The Central railroad compress is complete and compressed its first bale of cotton this evening.

Browns of Augusta, vs. Athletics of Atlanta, to-day.

RAILROAD NEWS.

THE HEADLIGHTS RUNNING INTO ATLANTA.

Colonel Cole's New Enterprise at Lookout Mountain—Another Cut on the Western and Atlantic—The Southern Pool—Shop Notes—Reducing the Force.

CHATTANOOGA, July 23.—Colonel E. W. Cole, of Nashville, former railroad magnate, to-day bought all the Whiteside interests on Lookout mountain, including the famous "Point" for $125,000. In the morning a force of engineers will be put to work to lay out a railroad to extend from the city to the top. It will be built after the manner of the road up Mount Washington. A magnificent hotel will be erected, and an extensive university endowed. Fully a quarter of million dollars will be immediately spent in improving the property.

Local Railroad Points.

The meeting of the railroad commission on the 29th will be the last session held in its present quarters. About the 1st prox. the commission will move into the new CONSTITUTION building.

The stockholders of the Atlanta and West Point railroad will hold their annual meeting in Atlanta on Friday the 25th inst.

A called meeting of the directors of the Central railroad was held in Savannah yesterday. The object of the meeting was to finish some routine business left over from the last meeting.

A rather quiet meeting was held yesterday attended by representatives of all the local railroads, except the East Tennesse, Virginia and Georgia. The object of the meeting, rumor says, was to devise ways and means of breaking up the system of the free delivery of freight inaugurated by the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia. It is understood among outsiders that the meeting adjourned without taking any definite action in the premises.

On the 4th prox., the Colored National Guard union will go into camp at Kansas City. At the encampment at Columbus, Ohio, last year a company from Atlanta attended, but it has not yet been decided whether the Atlanta colored military will be represented at Kansas City.

Traveling Auditor Magle, of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, is in the city on his monthly tour over the road. He is very popular with those connected with the road here and is always heartily received.

By the end of next month, eighteen miles of cable reilway will be in use in Philadelphia.

A Deserved Compliment.

The proprietors of Bon Aqua springs, Tenn., in a letter to Secretary Briscoe, inviting Major Campbell Wallace to spend some time at the springs, says: "His reputation as a fair, just and equitable commissioner, both to roads and people, extends beyond state lines."

The Southern Pool.

On the 29th the rate committee of the Southern railway and steamship association will hold a meeting in New York. On the 30th in the same city, the executive committee of the association will meet. These meetings are held to arrange rates and other matters in time for the fall business.

Reducing the Force.

On Monday the local managers of the Cincinnati Southern and Alabama Great Southern at Chattanooga were notified that they must reduce their forces during the summer. In consequence of this order about fifty employes of the Alabama Great Southern and twenty-five of the Cincinnati Southern were suspended until September 1. In the fall considerable extensions will be made and work on the consolidated shops will begin.

Remarkably Quick Time.

On the 14th instant a large lot of sugar was shipped to the large jobbing house of Jaques & Johnson, of Macon. The shipment was from New York, via the Great Southern Despatch fast freight, all rail line via Roanoke. The sugar was loaded in Pennsylvania railroad cars at pier No. 1, North river, and reached Macon in the phenomenally quick time of four days. This is a new feature in transportation for the merchants of Macon, and it is one that will be appreciated. By reason of the uniformity of interest and management with the great Pennsylvania system this fast freight line possesses such superior facilities that it virtually annihilates time and distance. Merchants within reach of this line are enthusiastic over its rapid freight transit.

Another Cut on the Western and Atlantic.

About a month ago the Western and Atlantic railroad made a cut of ten per cent in the salaries of all employes receiving over $50 per month. The time of the employes in the shops was reduced to four days work in the week. This in itself quite a reduction, but it has failed it seems to meet the requirements of these dull times, and notification has been given of another cut to take effect from the first of August. The uew cut is an additional five per cent on salaries over fifty dollars, making a total cut of fifteen per cent on such salaries. It is also announced that all salaries of $50 and under will be cut ten per cent. So far as heard from, there is no grumbling on account of these reductions. All parties appear to feel that it is the best that can be done under the circumstances.

Railroad Shop Notes.

A large new passenger engine, No. 133, a coal burner, extension front, has just been turned out of the Central railroad shops at Savannah. It made its trial trip Monday. Another engine is in the shops, about half finished.

Two first-class passenger coaches are now being constructed in the Central car shops at Macon. They will soon be ready for use.

The Baltimore locomotive works are building ten fine mogul treight engines for the Central railroad. They will be delivered in time for the fall business.

Notes of Travel.

Mr. W. B. Lowe has gone to New York.

General Manager J. W. Greene, of the Georgia railroad, came up yesterday.

Mr. W. F. Shellman, general traffic manager of the Central, was in the city yesterday.

Captain Jas. A. Adair, ticket agent of the W. and A., has returned from a two weeks' vacation.

Mr. Joe White, general traveling agent of the Georgia railroad, came up from Augusta yesterday.

Superintendent Sage and General Passenger Agent L. S. Brown, of the Georgia Pacific, were in the city yesterday.

Mr. Dave Appler, general agent of the Central, returned from Savannah Tuesday morning, and left that night for the west.

Mr. A. Pope, general passenger and ticket agent of the Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia Air-Line, was in the city yesterday.

Captain Fred Bush sold tickets Tuesday by Louisville and Nashville to Mr. F. S. Howell, of Duluth, to Grand Island, Neb., Mrs. Howell, Duluth, to Lincoln, Ills., R. C. Crutcher, of Opelika, to Milwaukee, round trip, and to Mr. Delane and wife, to Racine, Wis.

The Cincinnati Southern.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—The trustees of the Cincinnati Southern met in regular session yesterday morning. Present: Messrs. Greenwood, Ferguson, Mack, Bishop and Bugher, a full board. Additional opinions on the right of the trustees to consent to a change of gauge were read from Hon. John G. Carlisle, Hon. Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, and Judge F. J. East, of Nashville. Speaker Carlisle's opinion favors the right to change. Senator Harris concurs with Mr. Carlisle, ex-Senator Stevenson, of Kentucky, and Mr. Charles B. Simrall, the opinions of the two latter having been previously submitted. Judge East holds that the law technically forbids the change, but that the spirit of the act and public policy will permit the road to make any change that is to their advantage.

After hearing the opinions Trustee Mack withdrew his pending resolution and offered the following:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this board that the gauge of the Cincinnati Southern railway should be changed from five feet to four feet eight and a half inches, and that the attorney for the board be, and he is hereby, instructed to prepare a license embodying the terms and conditions as will be directed by the board, upon which the board will grant its consent to such change, and to submit said license for the consideration of the board."

The resolution was adopted. Ayes—Greenwood, Bugher, Bishop and Mack. Nay—Ferguson.

The license provided for will stipulate that the whole of the Queen and Crescent system must be changed to the four feet eight and one-half inch standard if the Southern is, and that the change on the Southern must be made at the expense of the lessees.

The change of gauge is now a foregone conclusion, as it is understood that Mr. Ferguson will not make further opposition, having done his conscientious duty in the premises. A change is absolutely necessary to the lessees, who have to transfer twice on through freight, once here and once at the junction with the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific, which is northern standard. With present pressure of business it is not probable that the change can be made before next summer. Then it will in all likelihood, be done within twenty-four hours.

The Kentucky Central.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The first train on the Livingston (Ky.) extension of the Kentucky Central will leave Livingston at 8:38 a. m. and arrives here at 5:30 p. m., on Monday next. Returning, the train will reach Livingston at 10 p. m., leaving here with the regular 2 p. m. train. This is the opening of forty miles of new road, from Richmond to Livingston, Ky., and signalizes the completion of the Knoxville connection, opening up to the Kentucky Central the whole East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia system. As soon as yard facilities and a transfer hoist can be completed at Livingston, Superintendent Bender, of the Kentucky Central, announces two daily trains will be put on via the Kentucky Central through to Knoxville, and making connections for all points south reached from there, and forming the short line to Jacksonville, Fla., from Cincinnati. This will be within two months. So the long talked of amplification of the Huntington system is about to be realized, and the K. C. and Chesapeake and Ohio expect a decided boom—at the expense of what rival, if any, remains to be seen. This is the most important piece of railway news that has been given out here for many weeks, making another long step in Cincinnati's progress toward her destiny as a great railway center.

The road which Zimmerman and Huntington propose to build from Nashville to Richmond, Ky., junction has been officially named Chesapeake and Nashville, and will be another important factor to the new system.

The Savannah Valley.

From the Hartwell Sun.

The latest railroad project in this section is the building of a branch road from the Savannah Valley road at a point near Calhoun's mill, in Abbeville county, S. C., to Elberton. It is said that a route can be selected from this place to the Savannah river (12 miles) that will not cost exceeding one thousand dollars per mile to grade it, and by crossing the river below Cherokee shoals, at an island, the construction of a bridge will not be so expensive or difficult as to span the whole river with a single bridge. It is said the route will not exceed seventeen miles in length, and that if the people will grade it, that they have assurances from President Raoul of the Central railroad that that company will equip and run it in connection with the Savannah Valley road. The advantages of such an outlet to Elberton would be many and important. It is claimed by some of our best business men that it would pay back to the people of this county the cost of grading in two years, simply in a reduction of freights. The people of this county have always desired an outlet by rail in this direction, and the project will doubtless be most favorably considered by them.

AGAINST WESTERN UNION.

A Pool of the Postal, Baltimore and Ohio and Bankers and Merchants Companies.

Opposition to the Western Union telegraph company has resulted in the practical union of the Baltimore and Ohio, the Postal Telegraph and Cable and Bankers' and Merchants' telegraph companies. The New York Tribune says:

The union of these companies brings under one control over 16,000 miles of pole lines, and 120,000 miles of wire lines, connecting all the principal cities east of the Missouri river, and southward as far as Galveston. The allied companies will have four lines between New York and Boston, with branches to Newport and Fall River, four lines between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and five lines between New York and Chicago, having in the aggregate fifty wires. One of these lines is on a direct route by way of Binghamton, Elmira and Cleveland, two are by way of Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and Toledo, including the line on the West Shore and Buffalo and the Nickel Plate railroads; one by way of Philadelphis, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, and one by way of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Wheeling and Cincinnati, on the route of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. They will also have three lines from Chicago to St. Louis; one line from Chicago to St. Paul; one line from St. Louis to Kansas City and Omaha; one line from Cincinnati to St. Louis; one line to New Orleans and Galveston from Washington by way of Richmond, Danville, Augusta and Atlanta, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., with branches extending from Richmond to Norfolk, from Columbus to Charleston, and from Augusta to Savannah. Atlanta to Macon, and from Petersburg to Weldon; also a line to Atlanta by way of Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville and Chattanooga; and a second line to Galveston and New Orleans by way of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad. These are joined together by various local connecting lines, including two through the oil regions between Buffalo and Pittsburg, and a line from Toledo to Detroit, and from Syracuse to Ogdensburg and Montreal.

Included in the combination are a stock indicator system, which is now in operation in New York and Philadelphia, district messenger companies in the principle cities, and a telephone system which will soon be put into active operation.

It has not yet been decided what rates will be charged for messages by the Bennett-Mackay cables, but it is intimated by friends of the united companies that the rates will be considerably lower than present rates.

Pool Selling Last Night.

The pool selling last night was unusually interesting, and the pool room was crowded. "The Browns," of August, were favorites in the baseball match. Orr was favorite in the walking match. Seel, Prater and Piper, all, sold as good seconds. The pooling was large. The first choice was sold from $20 to $25, and the pools amounted to $100 to $125. Jackson, in the congressional race, sold at big odds against the field. Pools will be sold this afternoon at 5 o'clock, and at night at Taylor's stable.

Back to the Asylum.

A man by the name of Stewart, an insane man, spent last night in the city prison. Stewart escaped from the insane asylum in Florida last September and made his way to Tennessee. There he killed a man about three months ago. His brother heard of the killing and with the proper papers from his state officials, went to Tennessee and secured the discharge of his insane brother. Last night they reached the city by the State road train and to-day will resume their journey to Florida.

Police Points.

Yesterday evening a thief stole two chairs from H. H. Marshall's front verandah, No. 66 North Forsyth street.

A keg of nails was stolen from J. M. Alexander & Co's. store on Whitehall yesterday.

March Alexander, who is supposed to be an escaped convict, was arrested by Patrolman Mercer.

Last night about midnight a burglar entered Mr. Suggs's residence on Larkin street and stole a gold watch and $155. The theft was detected immediately after the thief made his escape.

Baseball at Athletic park 4:15 to-day.

A Pleasant Occasion.

Last evening Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Atwood tendered a complimentary hop to Miss Rena Youmans, of Prentiss, Georgia, and Miss Bessie Atwood, of Willimantic, Connecticut, at their residence on Wheat street. Clark's orchestra furnished delightful music for the dance, which, together with the elegant refreshments, helped the young people to while away the evening most charmingly. Mr. Atwood is business manager for the Evening Journal, and the hospitality extended by him and his wife added much to the pleasure of the occasion. The following ladies and gentlemen were present:

Miss Annie Love, Miss Minnie Love, Miss Hoyt, Miss Youmans, Miss Atwood, Mrs. Callaway, Mrs. J. T. Lawson and Mrs. Dr. Graham, Captain John Milledge, Mr. T. J. Youmans, Mr. J. R. Carter, Mr. Chas. Sciples, Dr. Love, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Rhodes, Dr. Graham, Mr. J. T. Lawson, Mr. M. T. Lahatte, Mr. Sanger, Mr. Briscoe, Mr. Near and Mr. Logan. The refreshment table was handsomely decorated with fruits and flowers, and the company lingered long around its delicious load.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Wholesale by Boynton Bros., Atlanta, Ga.

HYMENEAL.

BRITTON—DUNCAN—Married, on the 22d inst. at the residence, 87 Loyd street, of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Duncan, Miss Ida Webster Duncan, of this city, was united in marriage to Mr. J. F. Britton, of Painesville, Ohio, in the presence of a few friends and relatives, Rev. V. C. Norcross performing the ceremony in a very impressive manner. The bride was handsomely dressed in a traveling suit, and looked very sweet and pretty. The bridal presents were beautiful and valuable. Immediately after the ceremony and congratulations the bridal party drove away, followed by the blessings and best wishes of all present. At the depot the newly married couple took the cars for their future home in Painesville, Ohio. The bride has many friends in the city and in other parts of the state who will hear with pleasure of the new happiness and join heartily in wishing a long continuance of it. She is a granddaughter of the late Judge W. R. Webster, and moved with him from Decatur, Ga., to this city several years ago. Mr. Britton is a young gentleman of means and fine business capacity, and come to Atlanta during the cotton exposition as the representative of a large manufacturing company of Ohio, and while here met the lady that he now proudly claims as his bride. Judging from his success, we can't believe that he will ever regret the day he first come to Georgia. We offer congratulations and wish for him and his bride a long and useful life.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY IN BUYING

CLOTHING

AND

FURNISHING GOODS

It will pay you to inspect my stock of

Business & Dress Suits,

EXTRA PANTS,

ALPACA, SICILLIAN AND SEERSUCKER COATS

AND WHITE VESTS.

FANCY HALF HOSE,

NECKWEAR

Collars, Cuffs, Shirts, Etc.

ALL WILL BE SOLD AT LOW FIGURES.

A. B. ANDREWS,

NO. 16 WHITEHALL STREET.

MELONS.

Good Prices. Prompt Returns.

PAUL NIPPE & CO.,

152 S. Water St., CHICAGO, ILL.

WE ARE HANDLING EXTENSIVELY MELONS during the season and would be pleased to correspond with shippers.

We refer to our Bankers:
National Bank of Illinois, Chicago.
Bank of Sheboygan, Sheboygan, Wisconsin.
Union Banking Co., St. Joe, Mich.
German Bank, Sheboygan, Wis.

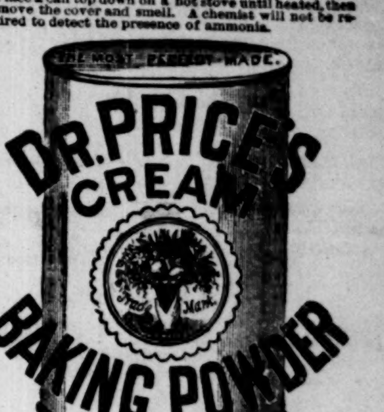
sp

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

Brands advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA.

THE TEST:

Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA.

ITS HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED.

In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test,

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

MAKERS OF

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,

The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known, and

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems

For Light, Healthy Bread, The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS.

CHICAGO. - ST. LOUIS

AMUSEMENTS.

ATHLETIC PARK!

(Corner West Peachtree and North Avenue.)

THE OPENING OF THE

BASE BALL SEASON!

THE ATHLETICS, of Atlanta.

THE BROWNS, of Augusta.

Thursday Afternoon 4 O'clock.

Admission to Grand Stand 25 cents.

Ladies with escorts admitted free.

The Champions to Meet!

THE GRA D MEETING OF THE MOST FAMOUS GEORGIA PEDESTRIANS

IN THE

Georgia Championship Race!

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Gate City Athletic Club!

—AT—

KELLY & ROSSER'S WAREHOUSE

—ON—

Friday, July 25th, 1884.

THE PEDESTRIAN CONTESTS OF THE PAST several months have developed some very fleet runners in Georgia. The record for 12 hours go-as-you-please match, set at 48 miles in the Reporter's match has raised in successive races until

62 6-10 Miles was Made by Piper & Aycock, of Rome, Georgia.

It is now proposed to have a

Grand Championship Struggle

between the winners of the various matches, and such others as may be entered

FOR THE CHAMPION PEDESTRIAN BELT

for the State of Georgia.

The race will be a 12 hours go-as-you please match, run under the strictest rules and with the best of judges on the stand.

Music, Electric Lights, Ice-Water, Cushioned Chairs, Reserved Seats. Perfect Ventilation.

This will be the greatest contest ever witnessed in the state.

Admission 50 cents. Special rates will be given on all the roads and excursions trains run.

No one should miss seeing this great test of speed and endurance.

The prizes for this match are as follows:

First man	$300 00.
Second man	150 00.
Third man	100 00.

The Prize Money has been deposited with Messrs. W. M. & R. J. Lowry, to whom the managers respectfully refer.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF ALL TRAINS

At Union Depot, Atlanta, Ga.

All time given here is Atlanta city time.

DESTINATION.	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
WESTERN & ATLANTIC R.R.		
Chattanooga and West	8 20 a m	1 40 p m
Chattanooga and East and West	2 35 p m	8 40 p m
Kingston and Rome accom'n	3 45 p m	11 45 a m
Marietta accommodation	5 40 p m	8 12 a m
Chattanooga and West	11 40 p m	3 40 a m
RICHMOND & DANVILLE RR		
Charlotte and North and East	7 40 a m	10 20 p m
Charlotte and North and East	3 40 p m	12 0 noon
Gainesville accommodation	5 15 p m	8 20 a m
CENTRAL RAILROAD.		
Macon and Southwest Ga	4 00 a m	11 20 p m
Macon and Albany	3 00 p m	11 30 a m
Barnesville accommodation	5 00 p m	8 10 a m
Macon and Savannah	7 25 p m	7 40 a m
GEORGIA RAILROAD.		
Augusta	8 25 a m	5 45 p m
Clarkston accommodation	1 30 p m	3 35 p m
Augusta and Charleston	2 45 p m	1 00 p m
Decatur accommodation	9 40 a m	10 50 a m
Covington accommodation	6 10 p m	8 00 a m
Augusta and Charleston	8 50 p m	6 40 a m
ATLANTA & WEST P'T R. R.		
Montgomery, South and West.	2 00 p m	2 10 p m
LaGrange accommodation	4 50 p m	8 45 a m
Montgomery and South	11 30 p m	3 45 a m
GEORGIA PACIFIC R. R.		
Birmingham, South and West	7 10 a m	8 00 p m
Birmingham	4 15 p m	6 45 a m

—THE FOLLOWING—

WONDERFUL DISPLAY OF JEWELS!

Diamond Cross, 11 Stones, value	$1,300 00
Diamond Pin, a Butterfly, in different colors, value	1,200 00
Diamond and Pearl, Maple Leaf Pin, value	1,800 00
Diamond and Sapphire, Morning Glory Pin, value	500 00
Diamond Pin, a Golden Feather, value	650 00
Diamond Pin, a Primrose in colors, value	250 00
Diamond Pin, a Primrose, Leaves and Petals, in Diamonds, value	600 00
Diamond Pin, a Pansy in natural colors, value	400 00
Diamond Hair Ornament, a Fushia in Sapphires and Diamonds, value	900 00
Magnificent Tube Rose in Diamonds and Sapphires, value	650 00
3 Cupids, disporting among the clouds, figures cut from cameos and set with diamonds, value.	200 00
Venus rising from the waves, scene cut from cameo and surrounded by diamonds, value.	300 00
Oak Branch studded with diamonds, value	200 00
A Pearl Spray, composed of large whole pearls, value	500 00
A Grape Leaf formed of Pearls and Diamonds, value	750 00

Also, a large assortment of Diamond, Ruby and Sapphire solitaire and cluster Rings, solitaire Ear-rings and fancy pieces. The greatest display of diamonds ever shown in tne south.

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Jewelers.

BOYD & BAXTER,

WHOLESALE FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

Atlanta Furniture Factory

Nos. 533 and 535 MARIETTA STREET,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN
BROKER AND DEALER IN
STOCKS AND BONDS,
OFFICE
6 City National Bank Building.
(Pryor Street Entrance.)

BANK OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
CASH CAPITAL..........$100,000.00
SURPLUS FUND..........60,000.00
STOCKHOLDERS (with unincumbered property worth over a million dollars) Individually liable.

W. H. PATTERSON,
Bond and Stock Broker
24 PRYOR STREET,
JACKSON BUILDING.
WANTED.
Georgia Railroad stock.
Southwestern Railroad Stock.
Atlanta and West Point Railroad Stock.
State of Georgia Bonds.
Atlanta 8 per cent Bonds.
C. C. & A. Railroad Bonds.
FOR SALE.
Georgia Railroad Bonds.
Central Railroad Debentures.
Atlanta and West Point Debentures.
Atlanta Gas Light Co Stock.
Atlanta Street Railroad Stock.
Georgia Pacific Railroad Bonds.

CLARKE, HARRISON & CO.,
BROKERS IN
Cotton, Produce, Stocks & Bonds
No. 9 and 11 N. Broad Street,
ATLANTA..........GEORGIA.
THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF COTTON, Grain, Provisions, Petroleum and Coffee, for future delivery on margins, in the New York Exchanges and on the Chicago Board of Trade a Specialty.
ALSO BUY AND SELL STOCKS & BONDS.
Daily market quotations furnished on application
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, July 23, 1884.

Market very dull and almost nothing doing in bonds and stocks.

New York exchange buying at par; selling at $1.50 ℔ 1,000 premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Ga. 6s	102	104	Atlanta 7s, 1899	102	105
Ga. 7s, 1886	101	103	Atlanta 6s (L.D.)	100	102
Ga. 7s gold	109	112	Atlanta 6s (S.D.)	96	100
Ga. 7s, 1896	116	119	Atlanta 5s	80	82
S. C. Br	0	102	Augusta 7s	102	104
Savannah 5s.	79	81	Augusta 6s	98	100
Atl'ta 8s1902	110	114	Macon 6s	98	100
Atl'ta 8s1892	105	108	Columbus 5s	79	81
Atl'ta 7s1904	103	106			
ATLANTA BANK STOCK.					
Atlanta Na'l	150	170	B'k State of Ga.	100	110
M'ch'ts B'k	100	102	Gate City Nat.	100	105
RAILROAD BONDS.					
Ga. R. 6s1897	99	101	Atlanta & Char.		
Ga. R. 6s1910	100	102	inc.	70	75
Ga. R. 6s1922	100	103	M. & Aug. ind.	97	105
Cen. R. 7s1893	106	109	W. R. of Ala, 1st.	104	106
C. C. & A. 1st	100	103	do. 2d.	106	108
At. & Char. 1st	101	103	Ga. Pac. ind.	85	85
RAILROAD STOCKS.					
Georgia	112	145	Central debent	85	87
At. & Char.	62	65	Aug. & Sav.	116	118
Southwe'tern	108	110	A. & W. P.	87	90
South C'lina.	20	25	do. debent.	89	92
Central	67	69	C., C. & A.	15	18

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported in the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, July 23—Speculation at the stock exchange was buoyant, and a confident tone characterized the dealings. The advance in prices ranged from ½@3¼ per cent, the entire list participating. The rise is due to favorable crop reports and a continued scarcity of stocks, the reduction in sterling exchange, the probability of gold imports at an early day, reports of increased activity in the dry goods trade and statements to the effect that there would be no reduction in the coal production in August. There were reactions at intervals, but the market closed strong at or near the highest point of the day, Louisville and Nashville, Union Pacific, the Grangers and Vanderbilts being most conspicuous in the advance. Compared with last night's closing, prices are ½@3½ per cent higher. Sales 381,000 shares.

Exchange 482¼. Money 1. Sub-treasury balances: Coin $119,892,000; currency $9,504,000. Governments easier; 4s 120¾; 3s 100. State bonds quiet.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	†79½	Mobile & Ohio	9¾
do. Class B 5s	98½	N. & C.	41
Ga. 6s	†100	N. O. Pac firsts	52½
Ga. 7s mortgage	103	N. Y. Central	106
North Carolinas	†27½	Norfolk & W'n pre.	†23½
do. new	†15	Northern Pac.	19
do. funding	†10	do. preferred	47
S. C. con. Brown	103	Pacific Mail	45⅝
Tennessee 6s	†42	Reading	27
Virginia 6s	†35	Rich. & Allegheny.	2½
Virginia consols	†38	Richmond & Dan.	34½
Chesap'ke & Ohio	7½	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l.	16⅛
Chicago & N. W.	95¼	Rock Island	113½
do. preferred	129½	St. Paul	75½
Den & Rio Grande	9⅛	do. preferred	107
Erie	14⅛	Texas Pacific	9¼
East Tenn. R. R.	4	Union Pacific	37½
Lake Shore	76⅝	Wab. St. L. & Pac.	6⅜
L. & N.	31¼	do. preferred	14⅛
Memphis & Char.	27	Western Union	56¼
†Bid ‡Ex-dividend		*Offered §Asked	

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, July 23, 1884.

New York—Cotton closed dull but steady for futures with no change in quotations. Spots, middling 11c.

Net receipts for four days 1,951 bales, against 5,630 bales last year; exports 7,515 bales; last year 13,131 bales; stock 248,979 bales; last year 332,585 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York to-day:

OPENED.		CLOSED.	
July	10.93@	July	10.93@
August	10.97@	August	10.95@10.96
September	10.93@	September	10.92@10.93
October	10.62@10.63	October	10.62@10.63
November	10.47@10.48	November	10.47@10.48
December	10.48@	December	10.48@10.49
January	10.57@	January	10.57@10.58
February	10.69@10.70	February	10.69@10.70

Closed dull but steady; sales 41,000 bales.

Liverpool — Futures closed firm. Spots—Uplands 6¼d; Orleans 6 7-16d; sales 10,000 bales, of which 8,000 bales were American; receipts 1,300; American 1,300.

Local—Cotton dull and nominal: Good middling 11c; middling 10¾@10⅞c; strict low middling 10¾c; low middling 10½c; strict good ordinary 10⅛c; tinges 11⅛c; stains 9@9½c.

NEW YORK, July 23—The Post's cotton market report says: Future deliveries continue neglected. Fluctuations were insignificant, and at the third call only 100 bales December were bought at 10.57; bids were refused of 10.92, for July, 10.94 for August, 10.90 for September, 10.60 for October, 10.46 for November, 10.56 for January, 10.68 for February, 10.80 for March, 10.93 for April, 11.04 for May. This makes the market 1@2-100 higher than yesterday.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, July 23—Cotton steady and in fair demand; middling uplands 6¼; middling Orleans 6 7-16; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 1,300; all American: uplands low middling clause July and August delivery 6 14-64; August and September delivery 6 14-64; 6 15-64; September and October delivery 6 14-64; October and November delivery 6 3-64; November and December delivery 5 63-64; December and January delivery 5 62-64; September delivery 6 17-64; futures opened firm and slightly dearer.

LIVERPOOL, July 23—2:00 p.m.—Sales of American 8,000 bales; uplands low middling clause July delivery 6 14-64, buyers; July and August delivery 6 14-64, buyers; August and September delivery 6 15-64, buyers; September and October delivery 6 15-64, sellers; October and November delivery 6 4-64 buyers; November and December delivery 6, sellers. December and January delivery 5 63-64, value; September delivery 6 18-64, buyers; futures firm.

LIVERPOOL, July 23—4:00 p.m.—Uplands low middling clause July delivery 6 15-64, buyers; July and August delivery 6 15-64, buyers; August and September delivery 6 16-64, sellers; September and October delivery 6 15-64, buyers; October and November delivery 6 5-64, value; November and December delivery 6 buyers; December and January delivery 6, sellers; September delivery 6 17-64, sellers; futures closed firm.

NEW YORK, July 23—Cotton easy; sales 1,278 bales; middling uplands 11; middling Orleans 11¼; net receipts none; gross 180; consolidated net receipts 733; exports —.

GALVESTON, July 23—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 10¾; net receipts 16 bales; gross 16; sales 25; stock 1,521; exports coastwise 68.

NORFOLK, July 23—Cotton quiet; middling 10¾; net receipts 92 bales; gross 92; stock 1,905; sales none; exports coastwise 137.

WILMINGTON, July 23—Cotton steady; middling 10¾; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 778.

SAVANNAH, July 23—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅝; net receipts 84 bales; gross 84; sales none; stock 312; exports coastwise 81.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23—Cotton dull; middling 10 13-16; net receipts 74 bales; gross 74; sales 150; stock 39,329; exports coastwise 3,450.

MOBILE, July 23—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 10⅝; net receipts 61 bales; gross 62; sales none; stock 3,733.

MEMPHIS, July 23—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅞; net receipts 20 bales; shipments none; sales 500; stock 9,594; sales to spinners —.

AUGUSTA, July 23—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 10¾; net receipts 3 bales; shipments —; sales none.

CHARLESTON, July 23—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 11; net receipts 1 bales; gross 1; sales 30; stock 1,378.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movements in Grain and Produce.

By telegraph to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, July 23—The markets to-day opened quiet but strong. Prices soon eased off, however, owing to reports of large receipts of wheat at St. Louis, and to rumors that a dry goods house in that city had failed. Corn was strong, advancing from yesterday's closing figures. Hutchison, Hobbs and Comstock were reported to be heavy buyers of corn, while Adams was the leading seller. The strength in this market was attributed to a reduction in the supply, and a belief that there is not a great deal of speculative trade in the country to come forward. Wheat was dull but tolerably steady during the first hour in sympathy with corn. Oats were quiet but firmer. Provisions opened quiet and declined sharply near the close, meats falling off 35c from the highest price of the day and closed steadier. The break was due to a rumor that yellow fever had appeared in New Orleans. Grain also sold off owing to this report, wheat closing at the lowest figures of the day. Cash wheat was 81¾c and for new No. 2 red winter 88½c was bid. Cash No. 2 corn was sold at 54¼@54½c and rejected at 49¼@49¾c.

On the afternoon board corn closed at 54⅛@54¼c for September and 54⅛c for October. Wheat was weaker, closing at 81⅞c for August and 83⅛@83¼c for September. Oats were 26⅛@26¼c for next month and 26⅛@26¼c for September.

Lard closed at $7.07½ and short ribs $7.42½@$7.47½ for September.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, July 23, 1884.

The following quotations indicate the fluctuations on the Chicago board of trade to-day:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
WHEAT.				
August	82¾	82¾	81⅞	81⅞
September	84	84⅛	83¼	83¼
PORK.				
July	24 00	24 00	24 00	24 00
August	24 00	24 00	24 00	24 00
CLEAR RIB SIDES.				
August	7 72½	7 72½	7 37½	7 37½

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, July 23—Flour—Patent process $6.50@$6.75; fancy $5.50@$5.75; extra family $5.25; family $5.00; southern flour 25@50c ℔ bbl higher; new flour lower. Wheat — Market quiet; millers buying lightly; lower prices are looked for; Tennessee and Kentucky 97@$1.00; Georgia wheat 90@95c. Corn—White milling, car lots bulk, 81c; do. sacked 84c; dray lots 88@90c; mixed, car lots bulk, 71c; do. sacked 74c; dray lots 77@80c. Corn Meal—85@90c. Stock Feed—$1.35 ℔ 100 lbs. Oats—Western, car lots bulk 4 op 3c; sacked 45½c; dray lots 50c; Georgia raised in 50 bushel lots and upwards 40@43c. Rye—None. Hay—No fancy offering; choice timothy ℔ ton $19.00; ℔ 100 lbs $1.05; prime ℔ ton $18.00; ℔ 100 lbs $1.00; no clover on market. Wheat Bran—Car lots 85; dray lots $1.00. Grits $3.85 ℔ bbl.

BALTIMORE, July 23—Flour quiet and steady; Howard street and western superfine $2.75@$3.25; extra $3.35@$4.00; family $4.25@$5.50; city mills superfine $2.75@$3.15; extra $3.35@$4.00; Rio brands $5.37@$5.62. Wheat, southern easier but active; western active but lower, closing dull; southern red 93@96; amber 98@$1.01; No. 1 Maryland 97@97¼; No. 2 western winter red spot 94½@94¾. Corn, southern nominal; western nominal; southern white 73@75; yellow 65@68.

NEW YORK, July 23—Flour, southern steady; common to fair extra $3.50@$4.50; good to choice $4.55@6.25. Wheat, spot ½@1¼c lower; ungraded red 79@95; No. 2 red spot 95¼@98; August 96@97. Corn, spot held firm; ungraded 50@63½; No. 2 July nominal; August 62¾@63¼. Oats ¼@1¼c lower, closing heavy; No. 2 36@36½. Hops dull; common to choice 23@32.

CHICAGO, July 23—Flour unchanged. Wheat opened ⅜@¼c higher but closed ¼c under yesterday; July 81¼@82¼; No. 2 Chicago spring 81¼@81½. Corn opened firmer and closed ¼@½c over yesterday; cash 53¾@54¼; July 53½@54½. Oats firm and higher; cash and July 29¼.

ST. LOUIS, July 23—Flour unchanged. Wheat active but lower; No. 2 red fall 83⅛@84¼ cash; 83½ July. Corn higher but very slow; No. 2 mixed 47½ cash; 47 bid July. Oats higher but slow; 31¼ cash; 26¾ July.

CINCINNATI, July 23—Flour dull and drooping; family $4.00@$4.40; fancy $4.90@$5.25. Wheat weaker; No. 2 red winter 85½@86. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 54. Oats in fair demand; No. 2 mixed 33½.

LOUISVILLE, July 23—Grain very weak. Wheat, No. 2 red winter new 82@86. Corn, No. 2 mixed 55. Oats, No. 2 mixed 34.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, July 23—Market comparatively quiet. Coffee—Rio 10@12; old government Java 25c. Sugars—Standard A 7⅛c; granulated 7¼c; white extra C 7¼c; New Orleans sugars, white 7c; yellow 6¼@6¾; seconds 5⅛@6. Molasses — Black strap in barrels 25c. Syrup — New Orleans choice 50c; prime 45c; fair 35@40c; common 30c. Teas — Black 40@60c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 80c. Cloves 25c. Allspice 10c. Cinnamon 25c. Sago 50c. African ginger 16c. Mace 80c. Pepper 18c. Crackers—Milk 8c; Boston butter 8½c; pearl oyster 7c; X soda 6c; XXX do. 6½c. Candy—Assorted stick 9½c. Mackerel—Market about bare of 1s and 2s; No. 3 kits, L.W., 55c; do. ½ bbls, 80 lbs, $2.75@$3.75; do. ¼ bbls, 100 lbs, $4.50. Soap $2.50@$7.00 ℔ 100 cakes. Candles — Full weight 15c. Matches—100 ℔ box $1.50; 200 $3.50; 300 $4.75. Soda, in kegs, 4¾c; in boxes 5¾@6¼c. Rice 6@7c.

NEW YORK, July 23—Coffee, spot fair Rio dull and nominal at 10; No. 7 Rio spot 8.20. Sugar dull; St. Croix 89-test 5; fair to good refining 5@5⅛; refined, C 5⅛@5⅜; extra C 5⅛@5¼; white extra C 5⅜@5½; yellow 4⅞@5; off A 5⅝@6; mould A 6¾; standard A 6¼; confectioners A 6½; cut loaf 7¼; crushed 7¼; powdered 7@7¼; granulated 6 11-16; Cubes 7. Molasses firm; 50-test refining 18@18½; New Orleans 30@56. Rice quiet; domestic 5⅛@7; rangoon 4⅞@5.

CINCINNATI, July 23—Sugar unchanged; hards refined 7¼@8; New Orleans 5@6.

CHICAGO, July 23—Sugar, standard A 7@7¼; granulated 7⅝@8; loaf 7¾.

Provisions.

LOUISVILLE, July 23—Provisions quiet. Mess pork $16.50. Bulk meats, shoulders 5¾; clear rib 8¼; clear sides 8¾. Bacon, shoulders 6¾; clear ribs 9; clear sides 9½; hams, sugar-cured 13½. Lard, steam leaf 9.

CHICAGO, July 23—Pork dull; cash $16.00@$16.50; July $24.00. Lard quiet and 5@10c lower; cash 6.95@7.05; August 6.92½@7.05. Bulk meats easier; shoulders 6; short rib 7.70; short clear 8.10.

NEW YORK, July 23—Pork firm but very quiet; old mess spot 16.00. Middles nominal; long clear 8¾. Lard opened but closed weak; western steam spot 7.30@7.32½; August 7.24@7.26.

CINCINNATI, July 23—Pork in light demand; mess $16.00@$16.25. Lard firm at 6.90. Bulk meats, shoulders 5¾; short ribs 8¾. Bacon, shoulders 7¾; short ribs 9¼; short clear 9¾.

ATLANTA, July 23—Market quiet and steady; clear rib sides 8¾@9c. Bacon—Sugar-cured hams 13@13½c. Lard—Tierces, refined 8½c; tubs 9c.

ST. LOUIS, July 23—Provisions dull and heavy. Lard nominal at 6.85.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, July 23—Market steady. Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum rectified $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

CINCINNATI, July 23—Whisky steady at $1.07.

LOUISVILLE, July 23—Whisky quiet at $1.13.

ST. LOUIS, July 23—Whisky steady at $1.08.

CHICAGO, July 23—Whisky steady at $1.10.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, July 23—Apples—None. Peaches—Market supplied mostly from country wagons. Prices range from 75c@$1.30 ℔ bushel. Watermelons, large average $110@$120 car lots on track; small $90@$110; ℔ 100 large $16.00@$20.00; small $7.00@$18.00. Canteloupes ℔ dozen 75c@$1.00. Lemons—$3.00@$3.25 ℔ box. Oranges—None. Cocoanuts—None on market. Pineapples—$1.60@$2.50 ℔ doz. Bananas — $1.50@$2.50 ℔ bunch. Figs—18@20c. Raisins — New ℔ box $2.75; new London $3.00; ½ box $1.75; ¼ box 90c. Currants — 7½@8c. Cranberries—None on market. California Pears—None. Citron—20c. Almonds—20c. Pecans—11c. Brazils—10c. Filberts—15@16c. Walnuts—16c. Peanuts—Firm; Tennessee 7@7½c; North Carolina 7½c; Virginia 11c; roasted 1½c ℔ extra.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, July 23—Turpentine firm at 29½; rosin firm; strained 97½; good strained $1.02½; tar firm at $1.30; crude turpentine steady; hards $1.00; yellow dip and virgin $1.85.

SAVANNAH July 23—Turpentine strong at 30 bid; sales 50 barrels; rosin firm; strained and good strained $1.00@$1.10; sales 1,400 barrels.

CHARLESTON, July 23—Turpentine strong at 30 bid; 30 asked; rosin quiet; strained and good strained $1.02½.

NEW YORK, July 23—Rosin steady at $1.22½@$1.27½; turpentine firm at 33. Petroleum 64⅛.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, July 23—Eggs—8@9c; market amply supplied. Butter — Jersey 22½@25c; choice Tennessee 18c. Poultry—Young chickens 12½@22½c; hens 25@27½c; cocks 15c; ducks 15c. Irish Potatoes — New, small $1.50@$1.75; large $2.00@$2.50 ℔ bbl; $1.75@$2.00. Sweet Potatoes—None; no demand. Honey—Strained 9@12½c; in the comb 13@15c. Onions—$2.00@$2.50. Feathers—Choice 54@60: prime 50@55. Cheese—Skims 11. Peanuts 8½@12c.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, July 23— Market very quiet. We quote: Horse shoes $4.50; mule shoes $5.50; horse-shoe nails 12½@20. Iron-bound hames $5.00. Trace-chains 40@70. Ames' shovels $10.50. Spades $10.50@$13.00. Axes $7.00@10.00 ℔ doz. Cotton cards $4.00. Well-buckets $4.00. Cotton rope 16. Swede iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 3 rate. Cast-steel 15c. Nails $3.00. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, ℔ lb 7c; painted 6c. Powder, rifle $5.00; blasting $2.70. Bar-lead 7c; shot $2.00.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, July 23—The demand for mules is very moderate, and very few on market. Horses are in fair request at the following prices: Good combination horses $1.50@$2.50; good plug $1.15@$1.30; driving horses $1.50@$1.75. The supply of horses is in excess of demand.

CINCINNATI, July 23—Hogs firm; common and light $4.50@$5.60.

Leather.

ATLANTA, July 23—Market quiet: G. D. 24@26c; P. D. 21@24c; best 25@28c; whiteoak sole 40c; harness leather 30@33c; black upper 35@40c.

Saved His Life.

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

I was called to see Mr. John Pearson, who was confined to his bed with what appeared to be consumption of the worst form. As all of his family had died of that dread disease (except his half brother), his death was regarded as certain and soon. After exhausting all the remedies, I finally as a last resort, sent for a bottle of Brewer's Lung Restorer, and it acted like magic. He continued the use of it for some time and has been fully restored to health. So far as I could discover, he had consumption, and Brewer's Lung Restorer saved his life.

J. O. HOLLOWAY, M. D.,
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ANOTHER RESCUE FROM DEATH.

In 1881, while sewing on a machine, my wife was taken with a severe pain in her side, which was soon followed by hemorrages from her lungs, severe cough and fever, and could neither eat or sleep, and in a few weeks was reduced to a mere skeleton. Her stomach refused to retain any food, and the physician thought one of her lungs was entirely gone. At a final consultation of two physicians her case was pronounced hopeless. I tried Brewer's Lung Restorer by advice of one of the physicians, and she began to improve after the third dose. She continued the medicine, and is now in excellent health, and is better than she has been in several years. I believe Brewer's Lung Restorer saved her life.

BENJAMIN F. HERNDON,
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Brewer's Lung Restorer is a purely vegetable preparation, contains no opium, morphine, bromide, or any poisonous substance. Send for circular of long list of wonderful cures.

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Distilled and Malt Liquors,
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Mason's Metal and Glass Top
—AND—
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PURELY VEGETABLE.

The gem of female remedies, specially adapted to troubles of pregnancy, used during the last two months of pregnancy it relieves all sense of tightness and weight, so annoying to the condition.

Luxomni relieves cramps, false pains, and promotes rest and comfort at night; it greatly ameliorates the pangs of child birth, shortens labor, prevents after pains, and facilitates recovery.

For disordered and painful menstruation, it has no equal, and is a superior remedy for neuralgies, convulsions, and other troubles connected with the uterine and ovarium diseases.

Luxomni is no liquid preparation, but a combination of vegetable plants from which a simple tea is made, and is without doubt the gem of female remedies. Price, $1.00 per package. If your druggist has not the preparation, address the

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The many cures effected by this remedy have gained for it a world-wide popularity. None need suffer, save those who refuse to be relieved. If you would know just exactly what is meant by the term BRIGHT'S DISEASE, and how to cure it, inclose a two cent stamp with your address to
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Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of one million dollars—to which a reserve fund of over five hundred and fifty thousand dollars has since beed added.

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A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS H, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, August 12, 1884—171st Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths, in proportion.

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1	CAPITAL PRIZE	$75,000
1	do do	25,000
1	do do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF $6000	12,000
5	do 2000	10,000
10	do 1000	10,000
20	do 500	10,000
100	do 200	20,000
300	do 100	30,000
500	do 50	25,000
1000	do 25	25,000
	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9	Approximation Prizes of $750	6,750
9	do do 500	4,500
9	do do 250	5,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to	$266,500

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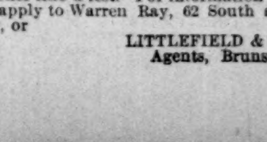

First-class schooner Isaac N. Kerlin sails from New York for Brunswick, Ga., on July 26th. Atlanta merchant will find it much to their interest to give this thoroughly first class schooner line a test. For information as to rates, etc. apply to Warren Ray, 62 South street, New York, or

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Agents, Brunswick, Ga

Notice to Bridge Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Commissioners of Streets and Sewers until Wednesday, July 23d, at 2 o'clock p. m., for furnishing all the materials, and erecting a bridge under the Railroads at Calhoun street.

Bents to be of iron, with stringers of wood, capable of sustaining 66 ton engine, and floor of 80 pounds per square foot.

Plans and specifications at City Engineer's Office. The Commissioners of Streets and Sewers reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

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Will purify the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and RESTORE THE HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH. Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, and Tired Feeling absolutely cured. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power.

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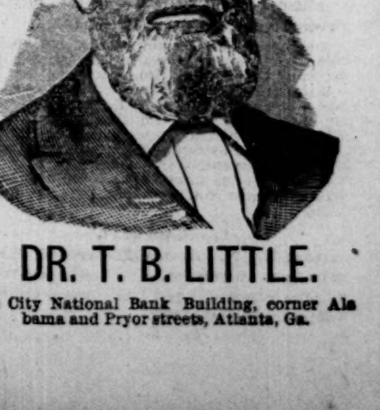
SAWMILL CLUB.

AT A MEETING OF THE SAWMILL MEN'S Club, held at Tallapoosa, Ga., June 21st, 1884, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we respectfully solicit the cooperation of all persons engaged in the production or sale of lumber in Georgia and Alabama, and we recommend that clubs be organized in each county, city and town in said states and send delegates to meet in the city of Atlanta at 2 o'clock p.m. on the 31st day of July next, the object of said meeting to take into consideration such matters of facts as appertains to the interest of its members, particularly to try to regulate prices of lumber.

J. K. LISCHTENWATER, Chairman.
G. O. SMITH, Secretary.

june29—d&wky1m

CANCERS CURED
NO CURE NO PAY.



DR. T. B. LITTLE.
Gate City National Bank Building, corner Alabama and Pryor streets, Atlanta, Ga.

IT WAS GAS

SO THE JURY OF INQUEST [DE]CLARED YESTERDAY.

The Explosion at 172 Decatur Street Careful[ly In]quired Into and a Verdict Charging the G[ate] City Gas Company With Negligence Returned—The Dead Woman Buried.

The sudden and terrible death of A[nnie] Gates and the entire destruction of C. M[. Bar]ry's place on Decatur street day before y[ester]day, was given a thorough and searchin[g in]vestigation yesterday.

The death of the woman placed th[e in]quiry in the hands of Coroner Hilburn[, and] during the investigation evidence wa[s pro]duced which convinced the jury of in[quest] that the house was blown up by gas an[d that] the woman's death was chargable t[o the] negligence of the company. Early yest[erday] morning the coroner empanelled his [jury,] and in the yard in rear of Mr. Barry's [resi]dence, under luxuriant shade trees, bega[n the] inquiry which lasted nearly all day. [The] jury was composed of men of good [sense,] reasoning qualities, and of more than ord[inary] intelligence. It was organized by sele[cting] Mr. E. H. Curtis as foreman.

HOW THE INVESTIGATION WAS CONDUCT[ED.]

The Gate City Gas company was prese[nted by] Mr. Holmes, its superintendent, and Co[lonel] A. H. Cox, attorney. Messrs. Hunnic[utt and] Bellingrath, the plumbers, who were [doing] the work, attended the trial [from] beginning to end, in person, [and] also by their attorney, Colonel W. S. T[hom]son. The first witness introduced was [Mr.] Hollis, who was passing the building [when] the explosion occurred. He stated th[at he] smelt gas as he went by the door, and he[ard a] white man say, "Try it." He had gone [about] fifteen steps when the explosion came, b[ut] saw no light. Then a dozen or more wit[nesses] were called in succession, by whom the e[xplo]sive powers and qualities of gas were [dis]cussed." The witnesses varied material[ly in] their judgment—some holding that e[nough] gas could have accumulated under the b[uild]ing while the connection was being ma[de to] work the destruction accomplished, while o[thers] avered with equal certainty that the de[struc]tion of the building could not have bee[n ac]complished by the explosion of gas from [the] pipes. The time necessary to make the [con]nection was inquired into. Some of the [wit]nesses said that it could be made in six[ty or] ninety seconds, while others declared t[hat it] would take all of fifteen minutes. The f[irst] class asserted that no plumber

COULD STAND THE AMOUNT OF GAS

that would escape in making a connectio[n that] required a quarter of an hour, and tha[t the] amount that would escape in two mi[nutes] would not be sufficient to [blow] up a building. Albert Bellingrath, [W.] Hunnicutt, W. G. Abel, J. H. Mecaslin, [J.] Knapp, F. S. Holmes and W. H. Snyder [were] all introduced and examined to demon[strate] to the jury the manner of putting ga[s into] buildings, and to show how explosion [could] take place.

Mr. Mecaslin and Mr. H[olmes] are representatives of the two gas comp[anies,] and their testimony was not at all similar. [Mr.] Mecaslin said that he knew nothing o[f the] gas made by the Gate City company e[xcept] what he had read. That gas was com[monly] known as water gas, while the gas [made] by the process used by his com[pany] was called coal gas. He stated that h[e had] examined the building and was of the op[inion] that the explosion was of gas. He said [that] the explosion of gas would be accompani[ed by] a flash, and the man would likely be sco[rched] by it. He also asserted that the specific gr[avity] of the two gases v[aried,] and that the water gas w[ould] fall when it escaped, while the coal gas w[ould] rise. He then said that the proper w[ay to] induct a pipe into the building was to pl[ace a] "stop cock" on the edge of the sidewalk [so that] by it cut the gas off while the pipes were being adjusted.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Mr. Holmes, of the Gate City company, maintained that the explosion could not h[ave] been of gas, but that "well damp" had [accu]mulated under the floor, and that this wa[s the] material which exploded. He reviewed [the] condition of his pipes and said that no gas [could] have escaped from them while the conne[ction] was being made. He was positive [that] it would have been impossible to have [had] enough gas under that floor to have blow[n the] roof off the house. He argued that when th[ey] raised the floor and went into the store [the gas] above it would have found expansion en[ough] to have lost its force. He then described [the] force of gases and showed himself thoro[ughly] conversant with his subject. During [his] statement he said in response to a qu[estion] that the pipes had been put into the bui[lding] in accordance with his instruction. He [had] instructed Messrs. Hunnicutt and Bellin[grath] to place the stop cock in the building [near] the meter, and not outside near the side[walk,] and gave his reasons for these instructio[ns.]

THE VERDICT.

After hearing the evidence, which co[vered] a quire of legal cap paper, the jury dis[cussed] the matter and arrived at the followin[g ver]dict:

We, the jury impanelled and sworn to i[nquire] into the death of Annie Gates, colored, here [lying] dead, find from the evidence adduced a[nd the] statement of Dr. J. M. Boring, that she c[ame to] her death from concussion of the brain, sa[id con]cussion caused by the explosion at the sto[re of] M. Barry, 172 Decatur street, said explosion [in our] opinion was caused by negligence on th[e part] of the Gate City gas company in not havin[g stop] cocks put in pipes at proper places.

E. H. CURTIS, Foreman. F. A. HILBU[RN,] Cor[oner.]

The jury then adjourned, and the exp[losion] is now rapidly passing from the minds [of the] public.

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Madison was reported dead in yest[erday's] paper, but he is still alive. He canno[t live,] however. He has not spoken a sing[le word] since the explosion. He is injured in h[is body] and head, and Dr. Ridley thinks his d[eath a] certainty.

Messrs. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath ar[e doing] every thing in their power to relieve th[e suffering] of their three men. They have instruc[ted Dr.] Ridley to give them every attention a[nd] themselves watched and ministered [to the] wounded.

The coroner did not think it neces[sary to] introduce all the witnesses he h[ad en]rolled. Mrs. Tatum, who was slightly i[njured,] says that when she passed the buildi[ng she] saw the negro man strike the match, [and in] an instant the explosion occurred. M[r. Bel]cher has also made this statement.

The negro woman was buried yester[day.]

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JONES,
QUOR DEALER
A STREET,
n Stock
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KIES,
ry and Port Wines, Pommery
e, G. H. Mumms & Co.
agnes,
Liqueurs.
ER,
GOSTURA BITTERS,
E CLARETS
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Boston Magneso Calcite Fire Proof Co.
AR PROOF SAFES----
xpress and Bankers' Safes.
E. LARGEST STOCK IN THE SOUTH.
20 LOYD STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

DE STORE
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HANDSOMEST STORE IN ATLANTA
Ever Offered.
ll. We have come here to do business.
STRIBLING.

s and Boilers.
PRESSES,
ILLS, SYRUP KETTLES,
Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers,
PE AND PIPE FITTINGS,
ND BRASS GOODS.
ORK PROMPTLY DONE.
pecialty. Try us. Satisfaction guaranteed.
HAR & CO.,
WORKS, MACON, GA.

Notice to Bridge Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Commissioners of Streets and Sewers until Wednesday, July 23d, at 2 o'clock p. m., for furnishing all the materials, and erecting a bridge under the Railroads at Calhoun street. Bents to be of iron, with stringers of wood, capable of sustaining 66 ton engine, and floor of 80 pounds per square foot.

Plans and specifications at City Engineer's Office. The Commissioners of Streets and Sewers reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

t h sat su td

HARTER'S THE ONLY TRUE IRON TONIC

Will purify the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and RESTORE THE HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH. Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, and Tired Feeling absolutely cured. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power.

LADIES Suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion. Frequent attempts at counterfeiting only add to the popularity of the original. Do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST.

Send your address to The Dr. Harter Med. Co. St. Louis, Mo., for our "DREAM BOOK." Full of strange and useful information, free.

G — Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

Having sold your excellent preparation known as G for the past year or more, we are pleased to report that it has given entire satisfaction and we do not hesitate to recommend it.

J. C. WILLIAMS & CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR, Wholesale Agent.

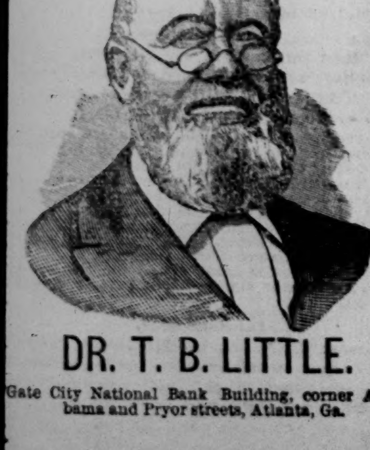
SAWMILL CLUB.

AT A MEETING OF THE SAWMILL MEN'S Club, held at Tallapoosa, Ga., June 21st, 1884, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we respectfully solicit the co-operation of all persons engaged in the production or sale of lumber in Georgia and Alabama, and we recommend that clubs be organized in each county, city and town in said states and send delegates to meet in the city of Atlanta at 2 o'clock p.m. on the 31st day of July next, the object of said meeting to take into consideration such matters of facts as appertains to the interest of its members, particularly to try to regulate prices of lumber.

J. K. LISCHTENWATER, Chairman.
G. O. SMITH, Secretary.

june29—d&wkylm

CANCERS CURED
NO CURE NO PAY.



DR. T. B. LITTLE.

Gate City National Bank Building, corner Alabama and Pryor streets, Atlanta, Ga.

IT WAS GAS

SO THE JURY OF INQUEST DECLARED YESTERDAY.

The Explosion at 172 Decatur Street Carefully Inquired Into and a Verdict Charging the Gate City Gas Company With Negligence Returned—The Dead Woman Buried.

The sudden and terrible death of Annie Gates and the entire destruction of C. M. Barry's place on Decatur street day before yesterday, was given a thorough and searching investigation yesterday.

The death of the woman placed the inquiry in the hands of Coroner Hilburn, and during the investigation evidence was adduced which convinced the jury of inquest that the house was blown up by gas and that the woman's death was chargable to the negligence of the company. Early yesterday morning the coroner empanelled his jury, and in the yard in rear of Mr. Barry's residence, under luxuriant shade trees, began the inquiry which lasted nearly all day. His jury was composed of men of good sound reasoning qualities, and of more than ordinary intelligence. It was organized by selecting Mr. E. H. Curtis as foreman.

HOW THE INVESTIGATION WAS CONDUCTED.

The Gate City Gas company was present by Mr. Holmes, its superintendent, and Colonel A. H. Cox, attorney. Messrs. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath, the plumbers, who were doing the work, attended the trial from beginning to end, in person, and also by their attorney, Colonel W. S. Thomson. The first witness introduced was D. B. Hollis, who was passing the building when the explosion occurred. He stated that he smelt gas as he went by the door, and heard a white man say, "Try it." He had gone about fifteen steps when the explosion came, but he saw no light. Then a dozen or more witnesses were called in succession, by whom the explosive powers and qualities of gas were "discussed." The witnesses varied materially in their judgment—some holding that enough gas could have accumulated under the building while the connection was being made to work the destruction accomplished, while others avered with equal certainty that the destruction of the building could not have been accomplished by the explosion of gas from the pipes. The time necessary to make the connection was inquired into. Some of the witnesses said that it could be made in sixty to ninety seconds, while others declared that it would take all of fifteen minutes. The former class asserted that no plumber

COULD STAND THE AMOUNT OF GAS

that would escape in making a connection that required a quarter of an hour, and that the amount that would escape in two minutes would not be sufficient to blow up a building. Albert Bellingrath, E. T. Hunnicutt, W. G. Abel, J. H. Mecaslin, R. H. Knapp, F. S. Holmes and W. H. Snyder were all introduced and examined to demonstrate to the jury the manner of putting gas into buildings, and to show how explosion could take place.

Mr. Mecaslin and Mr. Holmes are representatives of the two gas companies and their testimony was not at all similar. Mr. Mecaslin said that he knew nothing of the gas made by the Gate City company except what he had read. That gas was commonly known as water gas, while the gas made by the process used by his company was called coal gas. He stated that he had examined the building and was of the opinion that the explosion was of gas. He said that the explosion of gas would be accompanied by a flash, and the man would likely be scorched by it. He also asserted that the specific gravity of the two gases varied, and that the water gas would fall when it escaped, while the coal gas would rise. He then said that the proper way to induct a pipe into the building was to place a "stop cock" on the edge of the sidewalk and by it cut the gas off while the pipes were being adjusted.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Mr. Holmes, of the Gate City company, maintained that the explosion could not have been of gas, but that "well damp" had accumulated under the floor, and that this was the material which exploded. He reviewed the condition of his pipes and said that no gas could have escaped from them while the connection was being made. He was positive that it would have been imposible to have put enough gas under that floor to have blown the roof off the house. He argued that when the gas raised the floor and went into the store room above it would have found expansion enough to have lost its force. He then described the force of gases and showed himself thoroughly conversant with his subject. During his statement he said in response to a question that the pipes had been put into the building in accordance with his instruction. He had instructed Messrs. Hunnicutt and Bellingrath to place the stop cock in the building near the meter, and not outside near the sidewalk, and gave his reasons for these instructions.

THE VERDICT.

After hearing the evidence, which covered a quire of legal cap paper, the jury discussed the matter and arrived at the following verdict:

We, the jury impanelled and sworn to inquire into the death of Annie Gates, colored, here lying dead, find from the evidence adduced and the statement of Dr. J. M. Boring, that she came to her death from concussion of the brain, said concussion caused by the explosion at the store of C. M. Barry, 172 Decatur street, said explosion in our opinion was caused by negligence on the part of the Gate City gas company in not having stop cocks put in pipes at proper places.

E. H. CURTIS, Foreman. F. A. HILBURN, Coroner.

The jury then adjourned, and the explosion is now rapidly passing from the minds of the public.

Yesterday a force of workmen was engaged removing the debris. The store presents a dilapidated appearance. The floor is all gone. The roof is hanging half down. The shelving is in splinters. In removing the splinters, a canvas ham was the only thing remaining of the stock.

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Mr. Barry rested easy yesterday. During the morning he had some fever, but it disappeared about noon. His fractured limb is doing well, and Dr. Ridley thinks he will recover rapidly.

Mrs. Grace, the Augusta lady, is doing well. Her face is badly cut, and she will likely carry the scars to her grave.

Miss Barry has about recovered her usual composure. She is suffering, however, with intense pains in her head.

Mr. Belcher was out yesterday, but soon returned to his home. He will be able to resume his work soon. Dr. Ridley is attending him, as well as all who were hurt in the explosion.

Quitman is bruised about the head and legs. He was directly over the pipe when the explosion happened.

Madison was reported dead in yesterday's paper, but he is still alive. He cannot live, however. He has not spoken a single word since the explosion. He is injured in his back and head, and Dr. Ridley thinks his death a certainty.

Messrs. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath are doing every thing in their power to relieve the wants of their three men. They have instructed Dr. Ridley to give them every attention and have themselves watched and ministered to the wounded.

The coroner did not think it necessary to introduce all the witnesses he had enrolled. Mrs. Tatum, who was slightly injured, says that when she passed the building, she saw the negro man strike the match, and in an instant the explosion occurred. Mr. Belcher has also made this statement.

The negro woman was buried yesterday.

A Lost Child.

Last night about dark the police department was called on to assist in searching for a lost child. About noon yesterday Lonnie Johnson, a six-year-old boy, who lives at 61 Chapel street, left his home and had been found up to midnight.

GOOD TEMPLARS IN COUNCIL.

Session of the Grand Lodge Yesterday—Meeting Last Night.

The session of the grand lodge Good Templars yesterday was unusually interesting and encouraging to its friends. The following telegram was sent to the national prohibition convention at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania:

"To Honorable J. B. Finch, Pittsburg.—The grand lodge, Good Templars, in session send fraternal greeting and bid you God speed. Nothing short of total prohibition of the liquor traffic by constitutional amendment. Adopted by rising vote of full session of grand lodge."

The following was received:

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 23d, 1884.—"God bless the convention and crown its efforts with success." MRS. W. C. SIBLEY.

A resolution indorsing the Temperance Advocate was unanimously adopted.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows:

G. W. C. T., P. A. Jesup; G. W. V. T., Mr. J. A. Thomas; G. W. Counsellor, J. A. Clements; G. W. S., J. G. Thrower; superintendent juvenile temple, Mrs. A. A. W. Caldwallader; delegates to R. W. Grand Lodge, J. J. Keith, R. M. Mitchell; alternates, J. G. Thrower, P. A. Jesup.

Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin was elected representative from the state at large to the state temperance convention.

During the afternoon session Hon. William Markham presided with dignity.

Mrs. Cadwallader resigned the position of superintendent of juvenile temples and J. J. Keith was elected.

The reports from the lodges were highly encouraging.

The following were elected delegates to the state temperance convention: William Markham, W. H. Hansell, A. A. Cadwallader, T. B. Demaree, E. Benson, J. J. Keith, P. A. Jesup, C. P. Hansell, J. A. Clement, H. F. Everett, J. R. Evans, George Ware, J. F. Sanders, J. G. Thrower.

The grand lodge adjourned to meet at 8 a. m. this morning, when the officers will be installed by T. B. Demaree.

LAST NIGHT'S MEETING.

Last night the Good Templars held a public meeting at the opera house which was attended by a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen, including prominent citizens of Atlanta and some of the leading temperance workers in the state.

There exercises were opened with an anthem by the Good Templas' choir of Atlanta.

Rev. Mr. Dorsey then offered a prayer for the order and the improvement of the condition of mankind. Miss Emma Abbey sang "A Bird from Over the Sea." Mrs. S. F. Chapin was then introduced to the audience. She has become famous as a temperance worker all over the country. The hearty reception accorded her last night was the evidence of the estimation in which she is held in Atlanta. Her address was mainly devoted to the part the women have taken in the cause of temperance. Mrs. Chapin is one of the leading spirits in the Women's Christian Temperance union. She detailed the work of that organization in several localities. The temperance campaign in Ohio brought out some rare instances of heroism which Mrs. Chapin related in an interesting way. She said this is womans' work because she is most interested in the temperance and virtue of the world. The women who take the lead in this work do not do so because they enjoy it or court notoriety. To them it is a burden but the voice of duty bids them take up this cross and they cheerfully respond. As to the relative capacity of men and women Mrs. Chapin made some very bright remarks. She said God brought creation gradually up, making a better and better object until He came to man. He made even him out of the dust but when He thought of woman he found that dust would not do for her and he took the very best bone out of man's body. Mrs. Chapin said that the cause of temperance demanded the attention of the south especially. Without a great reform in the morals of this people all hopes of a glorious future for the new south must fall. She is gifted in a rare degree as a speaker, and last night held the attention of her audience throughout. She was applauded frequently. Her thirty minutes' talk was very much enjoyed by all who heard it. After the singing of "Oh, Father, Won't You Please Stop Drinking," Hon. P. E. Demaree, of Kentucky, was introduced. He is evidently in earnest in the temperance cause. He speaks well for it and uses his large experience to illustrate the propositions he lays down. His address concluded with a fervid appeal to all to encourage a cause which looked to a higher and better humanity.

Miss Abbey then sang "Waiting." The benediction was pronounced by Rev. J. A. Clements. Hon. C. R. Pringle, of Washington, announced that the state temperance convention would be convened at the capitol at 10 o'clock to-day. The meeting last night gave the good templars much encouragement for their work.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL REUNION.

The Mill District Sunday-Schools will Have a Basket Picnic.

To-day the five Sunday-schools in the Mill district will have a grand annual reunion at Clifton church, about five miles from the city, and the occasion promises to be one that will be long remembered by those who participate in it. The five Sunday-schools in the district are the Malone, which has a membership of sixty, with Dr. Key as superintendent; the Silvester, which has a membership of about forty, with Dr. Akers as superintendent; the Clifton, which has a membership of about forty, with John G. McWilliams as superintendent; Cedar Grove, which has a membership of about fifty, with Mr. Moore as superintendent, and the Auseley chapel, which has a membership of about forty-five, with Dr. Hitchcock as superintendent.

The introductory address will be delivered by Dr. Brooks.

The Hon. Milton A. Candler is expected to be present and to speak. Drs. Key and Hitchcock and several others will speak. The schools have made every preparation for a grand time. They will have ample lunch for all present. It is thought that fully five hundred persons will be present.

FORMALLY WITHDRAWN.

The Suit of Thomas B. Neal Against John H. James and Others.

Yesterday morning the case of Thomas B. Neal, against John H. James, et al, came up in the United States court.

Mr. E. H. Thornton, as agent for Neal, filed his written notice to the judge that he withdrew from the case, and would no further prosecute it. Messrs. Speer and Hopkins and Glenn proposed to remove the case back to the state court, but the counsel for the creditors objected and insisted that it could not be removed back, but that it would have to be dismissed or prosecuted in the United States court. The judge then said that he would continue the case until to-day at ten o'clock for the purpose of considering what to do about it.

The committee of the board of directors of the bank block company had a meeting yesterday, and after much labor decided upon a set of by-laws to be presented to the board today.

Mr. James says the assignees have $75,000 on hand, and can arrange to run the amount up to $100,000 by the first of August if the creditors would all sign the compromise. All have signed now except a few—less than twenty-five who represent less than $25,000. Many of these have promised to sign, but have neglected to do so, and others are waiting.

To Go to Columbus.

The Governor's Volunteers, the Fulton Guards and the Atlanta Light Infantry, three colored companies of Atlanta, will excurt to Columbus on Sunday and will enter a prize drill on Monday.

With Durkee's Salad Dressing there is no waste or disappointment. You are certain to produce a good salad. It costs less than homemade, and is, besides, a superb table sauce.

OFF TO BALTIMORE.

THE GEORGIA EDITORS ON THEIR WAY NORTHWARD.

The Meeting of the Press Gang at the Markham House Yesterday and the Proceedings of the Body—Colonel Estill Elected President—The Dinner at the Markham.

The Georgia press association met in convention yesterday morning at ten o'clock in the writing room of the Markham house.

President J. H. Estill, of the Savannah Morning News, called the body to order, and on motion of Mr. S. R. Weston, of the Albany News, Mr. H. H. Cabaniss was requested to act as secretary pro. tem.

Captain E. P. Howell, chairman of the committee of arrangements, made a verbal report concerning the excursion.

Captain Howell introduced Colonel A. Pope, general passenger agent of the East Tennessee system, by request of the president, outlined the proposed excursion tendered by his road.

On motion of Mr. J. W. Burke, the thanks of the association were tendered Colonel Pope and his associates for the courtesies offered.

After the transaction of some other minor business the following resolution was introduced by Colonel John Triplett, of the Thomasville Times, and unanimously passed:

Whereas, it is proposed to hold a state fair in the city of Macon during the coming autumn, which shall be a reflex of the agricultural, manufacturing, mineral and other resources of the state;

Therefore, be it resolved by the Georgia press association in convention assembled, that as the interest and reputation of the empire state of the south are involved, we pledge ourselves individually and collectively to an earnest co-operation with the officers of the state fair, in working up an exhibit which shall prove an honor to the state, demonstrating to the thousands who will be in attendance what Georgia is in the quantity and diversity of her products and resources.

On motion Colonel J. H. Estill was unanimously re-elected president of the association.

J. W. Burke was elected first vice president.

C. W. Hancock was elected second vice-president.

Mr. S. P. Weston was re-elected treasurer.

Mr. J. W. Chapman was elected recording secretary.

Mr. W. A. Knowles was elected corresponding secretary.

An executive committee of five was elected as follows:

Geo. P. Woods, John Triplett,
J. W. Stanford, C. R. Pendleton,
J. W. Anderson.

On motion Messrs. S. H. Christopher, Geo. P. Woods and Joshua Knowles were appointed a committee to draft resolutions on the death of Mr. U. L. Weston, lately a member of the association.

The morning session of the body then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The association met at three o'clock, but in the afternoon session had but very little to do.

The following resolution introduced Mr. W. E. Mumford was adopted:

Resolved, That this association deeply regrets that the state of Georgia stands singly and alone among the southern states without an appropriation to aid in making an exhibit of her vast and varied products at the coming world's cotton exposition in New Orleans.

Resolved, That as the only opportunity we have of making such an exhibit is through the individual efforts of our citizens, we, as members of this association, pledge our personal and editorial influence to the aid of the state, district and county commissioners of the New Orleans exposition, doing all in our power to make the exposition of our resources at New Orleans a grand success, believing that such a result would add to the reputation and standing of our beloved commonwealth.

The treasurer's report showed on hand $397.25, which was increased by more than $100 by the payment of dues. The fund is kept for the payment of the incidental expenses of the conventions, and is growing larger every year. Mr. S. R. Weston has been such an efficient treasurer that he has been re-elected for many years after he left active journalism.

At four o'clock in the afternoon the editors and the ladies who accompanied them dined at the Markham as guests of the CONSTITUTION. An excellent dinner was served and was partaken of amid pleasant bits of conversation between the quill drivers. There were no toasts and no speeches.

OFF TO BALTIMORE.

At eleven last night the party started for Baltimore under the protecting wing of the East Tennessee people. There can be no doubt that the trip will be a pleasant one. The party was made up as follows:

A. W. Miller and lady, News and Advertiser, Albany.
T. L. Gant, Banner-Watchman, Athens.
R. R. Moye, University Reporter, Athens.
Clark Howell, Constitution, Atlanta.
T. J. Ripley, Constitution, Atlanta.
T. J. Quillian, Chronicle, Athens.
W. G. Whidby, Southern World, Atlanta.
A. C. Smith and lady, Christian Telescope, Atlanta.
W. L. Clark and lady, Republican, Atlanta.
Dr. J. A. Gray and lady, Medical Journal, Atlanta.
J. H. Prather and lady, Southern Cultivator, Atlanta.
H. H. Cabaniss and lady, Christian Index, Atlanta.
J. B. Dimgoole, Southern Clipper, Atlanta.
J. M. Brown and lady, Democrat, Bainbridge.
J. C. McMichael, Gazette, Barnesville.
W. W. Fleming and lady, Early County News, Blakely.
W. N. Benns and lady, Herald, Butler.
T. G. Stacy and lady, Appeal, Brunswick.
J. W. Stanford and lady, Enterprise, Cuthbert.
J. L. Underwood and lady, South Georgia Clarion, Camilla.
Douglass Wikle, American, Cartersville.
Mrs. Sigh Hawkins, Enterprise, Covington.
J. W. Anderson and lady Star, Covington.
Sidney Daniel, Solid South, Conyers.
Mrs. M. W. Shaver, Weekly, Conyers.
J. W. Peacock, Post, Dublin.
George W. Cheeves, Journal, Dawson.
D. J. Branham and lady, Messenger, Eatonton.
William J. Green, News-Letter, Fairburn.
Samuel R. Freeman, News-Letter, Fairburn.
S. E. Lewis, Tribune, Fort Gaines.
George P. Woods, Dispatch, Hawkinsville.
T. P. Littlefield, Sentinel, Jesup.
S. P. Callaway and lady, Reporter, LaGrange.
T. M. Peeples, Herald, Lawrenceville.
J. W. Burke and lady, Christian Advocate, Macon.
J. W. Burke, Jr., Kind Words, Macon.
W. B. Burke, Kind Words, Macon.
John O. Massey, and lady, Journal, Marietta.
S. H. Christopher, Recorder, Montezuma.
T. R. Penn, and lady, Jasper County News, Monticello.
Joshua Knowles, Home Journal, Madison.
J. A. Fouche, Henry County Weekly, McDonough.
W. W. Wadsworth and lady, Coweta Advertiser, Newnan.
I. S. Hopkins, College Journal, Oxford.
H. F. Estill, News, Savannah.
J. H. Estill, News, Savannah.
R. H. Lewis, Ishmaelite, Sparta.
William Park, Herald and Georgian, Sandersville.
W. B. Branon, Eagle, Statesboro.
W. L. Mathis, Jr., Telephone, Sylvania.
W. E. Mumford, New Era, Talbotton.
John Triplett, Times, Thomasville.
C. R. Pendleton and lady, Times, Valdosta.
P. G. McDonald, Dooly County Vindicator, Vienna.
J. W. Chapman, Gazette, Washington.
Joseph Tillman, Reporter, Waycross.
J. W. Heidt and lady, News, West Point.
S. R. Weston and lady, treasurer G. S. P. A., Albany.

THE MARKHAM LEASED.

The Hotel Leased for a Term of Ten Years to Two Gentlemen.

Yesterday Colonel William Markham leased the Markham house for a term of ten years to Messrs. M. K. Hotchkiss, of Olean, New York, and John Gelm, of Jamestown. These gentlemen, under the firm name of Hotchkiss & Co., will take possession of the hotel on Thursday of next week. They have bought the furniture and say they will put the house in gilt edged condition from cellar to garret. New furniture and carpets, new elevators, tile floors, etc., will be put in. The house will be repainted inside and out. Mr. Hotchkiss kept the Mansion house in Albany, New York, for a long time and has spent thirteen years on the road as a commercial man. Mr. Gelm has also been in the hotel business quite extensively.

Mr. Hotchkiss stated that there would be no changes in the office force. Mr. Ed Callaway will continue to edit the Register, and his friends will not miss his genial face.

Time Drawing Nigh.

The time is near at hand when the bank returns and returns of insurance companies will all have to be in the governor's office.

"SUSPENDER JACK."

A Man from the Wild West Says He will Walk in the Match.

Considerable interest was created yesterday when it was announced in sporting circles that "Suspender Jack," the toughest Bronco buster in all the western cattle country, was in town and would enter the state walking match if the bars were let down.

Where is he from?

"Pardner," said the young westerner when the question was asked him. "Live or dead my postoffice is at old Fort Laramie in Wyoming territory."

"Can you walk much?"

"Pardner, I hear something about these men walking a hundred miles a day for six days hand runnin'. Well, that's hittin' the hills."

"Can you do it?"

"I can ride a hundred between suns any time you want it. I've got the endurance, pardner, I've rode two days and a night without eat or drink, and I've swam rivers and poled it over mountains and trails like no other man can do. If I say I'll get there I'll do it, pardner, for I'm a thoroughbred, and a man says what he means where I come from. I've got the stay in qualities, pardner, and if I go in I'll go to the front, and they can put their stuff up on that. I'm three thousand miles from home, and no mule, but I've got my old 45 and it'll take me through."

"You're a rider, eh?"

"I'll ride anything that stands on four feet and wears hair."

"Suspender Jack" tells many interesting stories of his exploits in the west. He went to Chicago once, bought a pair of suspenders from a street peddler, plaited them nicely and put them around his hat for a band. He was ignoront of their use, but the novel service that he put them to gave him his name.

It is not known whether or not he can be admitted to the match, but he would certainly be an interesting feature.

A HANDSOME HOUSE

Which is to be Erected on Peachtree Street by Mr. R. H. Richards.

Atlanta is becoming famous for beautiful homes. There are several streets in this city which for architecture and ornament will compare favorably with any in the south. Scores of handsome residences have been erected this year, and others are in process of construction. Conspicuous among these is the new home of Mr. R. H. Richards, on Peachtree street, between the executive mansion and the old James residence. The foundation is now about finished. It gives an idea of the size and style of the structure which is to rise above it. The plans and elevations of the architect, Mr. G. L. Norman, show a beautiful building. The architecture is gothic, representing the style of the early renaissance. There will be thirteen rooms in the three stories. The interior finish will be complete and elegant in every respect. A number of special conveniences will add to the comfort of the home. The cost of the structure will be about $25,000. This sum, in addition to the value of the lot, will make the place one of the most valuable in the city. It will be an ornament to Peachtree street. The work is being pushed ahead, and will probably be finished in the fall. The foundation is granite. The superstructure is to be of the finest pressed brick and terra cotta.

State Temperance Convention.

This body assembles in the hall of the house of representatives at 10 a.m.

The executive committee of the convention will meet in the hall at 9:30 a.m.

Pandora's Box

brought a multitude of ills upon humanity, so saith the Ancients: but a bottle of SOZODONT is a well-spring of joy in the family. It refreshes the invalid by cleansing his mouth and fits the belle for the parlor.

Letter List.

List of Letters remaining in postoffice, Atlanta, Georgia, for week ending July 22, 1884. Persons calling for any of said letters please say "advertised" and name the date.

LADIES LIST.

A—Miss Mary Atchison, Ann Atkinson, Mrs J B Andrews, Miss Bessie Anderson, Mrs J A Anderson, Mrs Lou H Adams.
B—Ann Bean, Amanda Boyd, Sallie Blount, Jennie Bromley, Ann Beary, Mann Bates, Mary Brooks, 2.
C—Ellen M Clark, M Cronningham, Miss Sissy Cobb, Sallie A Cloud, Irene Coffield, Mary Ann Calton, Lily Calloway, Ellen Cramp, Addie Calloway, Aminda Carter.
D—Fannie Donnald, Miss Edie Dochin, Miss Vara Dorsett, Vina Dorsey, Josephine A Daly, M P Daly.
E—Delia A Edmonds, Dexey Evans.
F—Rosa Finley, Jennie Freman, Mary Freeman, Fannie Felton, Indiana Frasure.
G—Lizzie Green, Eliza Guntry Mrs H H Greene, Susan Gravier, Clara Garner.
H—Ellen Harris, Onna Hasty, Mattie Hays, Mary Ham, Ann Hanson, Mrs C E Hudson, Addie Hun, Alice Hunter, Julia Hudson, Alcey Huter, Georgia Hams, Ella Humes.
I—Jodia Inmnu, Mary D Imes, 2.
J—Clara Jackson, Jennie Johnson, Jimmie Johnson, Mollie Joice, Carolina Jones, Millie Johnson.
K—Mary Kates.
L—Susie Lyons, Jennie Lewis, Julia Lohg, Mary Lemall, Margaret Latimer, Jane Lucy.
M—Annie McCone, Charlotte McLeoed, Lizzie Mathews, Miss Barkes Madden.
N—Leah B Norris.
P—Mrs Chas Perry, M Lucy Peel.
R—Nancy E Roberts, Lula Recird, Texas Roberson, Fanny B Richardson, Lula Reid.
S—Mrs L D Smith, Ellen Surse, Ida Schultz, Emma Simpson, Matilda Sims, Jessie Shearnd.
T—Miss Edie Taylor, 2, Sarah Taylor, Miss C A Tinsey, Emma Tillingburst.
W—Annie Williams, Liza Woods, O H Witehead Mrs Williams, Maggie Wright, Minnie Wheals, Maria Webber, Maggie Watson, Manoura Wallis, Miss P P Williams.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A—Henry Alexander, John Arbury, Arnot Anderson, T A Askew, R A Allison, Mr Armstrong.
B—John A Bradshaw, Wm Baily, Fred W Brucher, J B Bullock, Will Belton, Allen Brown, Pat Brown, W H Burges, M W Brown, Willie Balwin, J F Black, H P Boyd, J C C Black, John Baker, J E Bernard, Summer Bacon, T H Bell, J E Benson, W A Bigby, J D Bozeman, M F Borsclair.
C—A C Campbell, Harry Chamberlin, Sterling Conway, D Constantine, F M Cunningham Clark & Roberts, Thomas R Cathren, William Casey, C C Crawford, Frank Calhoun, J E Crane, F M Chappe., R M Clay, Lee Camp, Frank Christ, M L Concalmon & Shurtliff, F M Claudson' H C Crawley.
D—Day, Jones & Co, Tyler Devine, Wm Dickson, C J Dowder, Charley Dowda, E H Donaldson, Geo Dodson, H J Deal.
E—R E L Evans, Jno Eberhart, Henry Edwards, J A Edwards, W B Engesser, Sterling Edwards.
F—Warren Foster, Andrew Ford, J P Frazier, W H Foucher, S E Fletcher, H Fletcher, Harry Fletcher, 3, D B Fitten.
G—R F Garder, Gamble & Hunter, William F Gay, C L Gilbert & Co, Reuben Grimes, Thomas R Gates, Gates & Floyd, Tommie Grant, Archibald Gaskins, Gates & Floyed.
H—T R Hardwick, Jno A Harrison, T T L Hagan Clarence S Holt, Geo F Hayes, Clay Hayman, J S Haas, Geo Henry, Geo Hodges, W H Holl, Hunter & Leak, E L Holt, L J Holsten Henry Hoffman, H Howell, F J Hughes, Giles Hunt.
I—Will Ivey.
J—O M Jones, Wilborn Jiles, Tom Johnson, H Jordan, Gum Johnson, R L Jones, Thos Jackson, Frank Jackson, Monroe Jackson, Freeman Jones.
K—J K Kevans & Co, D K Keller.
L—J S Latner, Johnie Lewis, J H Livingston, W G Lowry, Jerry Loveless, L Lowenthart.
M—P C McIntire, J F McLendon, J T McDaniel, H McCaster, N C McGee, Joen McWilliams, James McWilliams, Mr McDuffie, S L McClanchen, A N Miles, 3, Warren Menter, R Mitchell, Lewis Middlebrooks, Wm Mahoney, Jno W Mattox, H K Mardis, Dock Miller, John L Miller, Lewis Mills, J B Morris, James Morrison, W F Moore T J Moore.
N—B Neal, Jno W Neal.
O—Mark J O'Brien, Calvers Oliver.
P—W H Powell, 2, Allie Perryman, Jas Poss, H L Peak & Co, E W Pettus, W C Peacock, John Perkins, Jos Parker.
R—Elias Rainer, Geo M Renfroe, 2, F Read, E S Read, D W Rilleo, Richers & Geherken, Nelson Richards, W U Rocks E H Rishel, Hardy Rogan, Robinson, Lowe & Co.
S—A B Stewart, F W Seymour, M S Stevens, E E Smith, Scrop Swift, John Smith, J W Smith, G C Smith, J E Stovall, Geo Sutton, C R Snyder, P Stevens, Medicus, Scott, D R Shafer.
T—W O Taylor, J P Thomas, D P Turner, Walter Taylor.
W—R O Whitaker, P B Wight, John Willus, 2, P Weimer, Hilliard Wilkis, Wayne R Wilson, Thornton Wingfield, Rufus W Woodside, Chas A Warner W L Walker, James Walker, R S Watson, Jno Wilkerson, Hudson Weeks, Lewis Wheeler, C E Whitcomb, Jerry M Wells.
Y—R D Yow & Co.

W. T. B. WILSON, Postmaster.

STILSON, Jeweler.
Reliable Goods, Fair Dealing and Bottom Prices
53 WHITEHALL STREET ATLANTA GA.

The ladies of the four Presbyterian churches of the city are most earnestly and cordially invited to the basement of the new courthouse this afternoon at five o'clock. This meeting is to welcome Miss A. C. Safford, a returned missionary from China, in which country she has labored for the missionary cause for the last twelve years. She will give them an interesting account of their own mission.

P. L. MYNATT,

CANDIDATE FOR THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION for congress from the Fifth Congressional District of Georgia, will address the people on the issues of the canvass, at DeGive's opera house at 8:30 o'clock p. m., Thursday, July 24th, 1884.

South Carolina Military Academy.

The annual examination of the South Carolina Military Academy is going on at this time, and will continue without intermission (except Saturdays and Sundays) until the 31st. The classes will be examined in mathematics, physics, belles lettres, history and French. The academic duties and exercises begin on the 1st of October and continue until August 1st. All applications for admission into the academy should be addressed to the Chairman of the Board of Visitors before October 1st.

Colonel Mynatt's Speech To-night.

We remind our readers that at the opera house to-night at 8½ o'clock Colonel Mynatt will address our people on the present congressional canvass. We doubt not he will hit from the shoulder and give his hearers information and entertainment. He is one of our ablest and best men, and we despeak for him a large crowd and a careful hearing. The ladies and everybody are invited.

See notice Royal Arcanum in another column.

Society News.

News relating to marriages, parties, balls, club meetings, musicales, personals, departures from the city to resorts, etc., respectfully solicited for Sunday's issue of THE CONSTITUTION. All such matter must be handed in or sent to "society editor," with responsible name, by 1 o'clock, p.m., Friday.

Tate Spring water warranted to cure dyspepsia

There will be an ice cream festival under direction of the ladies of the church, and a lecture by Dr. Hawthorne, at the First Baptist church to-night. The public is invited to attend.

Grocers.

Dohme & Dunning will leave you if you don't go to McBride's and get Dry Air Refrigerator and Ivory Soap and a "Gate City Stone Filter."

Cherry's Fruit Evaporator, Millsville Atmospheric Fruit Jars, Improved Fly Fans, Lorrillards, Baldwin Dry Air Refrigerators. Simplest, cheapest, best in the world at McBride's.

Over 2,000 barrels Tate water shipped annually

Go to the ice cream festival and lecture to-night at First Baptist church.

Typhoid, scarlet and malarial fevers, Bright's disease and summer complaints avoided by using "Gate City Stone Filter." Go to McBride's and see about it. su tu th

Baltimore Speaks.

We have sold largely of the "Gate City Stone Filters." We and all our customers without exception pronounce it the only Perfect Filter.
KEEN & HAGGERTY.

Give your children Smith's worm oil.

The Decisions of the February Term of the SUPREME COURT have just been published in pamphlet form.

We will send the Pamphlet, postage paid on receipt of One Dollar. Address THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

PROPOSALS FOR BRICK WORK.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 21, 1884.

PROPOSALS INVITED FOR LAYING UP FOLlowing brick work at Bell Street Compress:
2 walls 13 inches thick, 21 feet high, 410 feet long.
2 walls 13 inches thick, 21 feet high, 100 feet long.
3 walls 16 inches thick, 21 feet high, 100 feet long.
1 wall 16 inches thick, 21 feet high, 200 feet long.
1 wall 13 inches thick, 21 feet high, 200 feet long.
1 wall 13 inches thick, 21 feet high, 50 feet long.
1 wall 13 inches thick, 21 feet high, 35 feet long
We will furnish Lime, Sand and Scaffolding. Proposals to be handed in at office of Atlanta Compress and Warehousing Company, corner Peters street and C. R. R., Thursday morning, 9 o'clock, 24th inst. GEO. W. PARROTT, President.
7p

THE H. I. KIMBALL HOUSE CO WILL RECEIVE BIDS

For the Following Work, Until Monday, July 28th, at Four O'clock P. M.

FIRST—FOR FURNISHING THE MATERIAL and putting in the flooring between the joists to receive the fire proof material. It will require about 150,000 feet of material, in pieces from 3 to 6 wide, by 9 to 13 long, by ⅞ to 1¼ thick.

Second—For mixing the fire proof material, to be furnished by owners, and putting the same in place. Sample may be seen at the building.

Third—For furnishing the material and making about 750 door frames, with caseings, mouldings, etc., complete.

Fourth—For laying about 200 squares of flooring.

Fifth—For plastering upon wire cloth lathing, which will be put on by owners, about 60,000 yards, three coat work, and upon brick walls about 20,000 yards, two coat work. All material furnished by owners. Plans, specifications, and samples for all of above may be seen at the office of the superintendent, corner of Wall and Pryor streets, on and after Thursday.

Terms of payment—Cash on the 10th day of each month for all work done and accepted the previous month.

The company reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Indorse on the envelopes containing the bids the name and address of the bidders, and what the bid is for.

H. I. KIMBALL, General Manager.
tu th su

Magnificent Suburban Home for Rent in Kirkwood.

A PARTY GOING ABROAD WILL LEASE FROM three to five years to an approved tenant their elegant suburban homes, handsomely and thoroughly furnished, and if desired their horses and carriage will be included in the lease. The dwelling is two stories, built of stone, with slate mansard roof, 7 rooms with store room, pantry and buttery, 2 servant houses, 2 wells, large barn and stables, carriage, wagon and buggy house and large fowl house with three compartments; 17½ acres of land, 6 acres in wood, 3 acres in orchard and fields, balance in lawn, grass and clover; rich and productive garden and an abundance of all kinds of fruit in the orchard. Grass and clover yielding an abundance of feed and fine grazing. The premises front on the Ga. R. R., accommodation trains stop at the gate six times daily and other trains within a half mile four times daily. Fair 5 cents to city. This is an opportunity seldom met with. For particulars apply to
July 11, 13, 16, 20, 22 and 24. G. W. ADAIR.

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF VERNER & FAIN IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent, J. J. Verner retires. W. L. Fain succeeds to the business, assumes the liabilities and owns the assets. July 18th, 1884.

J. J. VERNER
W. L. FAIN.
we su

THE LAST STRAW
That will Break the Back of all Competition.

Another Whack at the Bulls.
SENDS PRICES DOWN 25 TO 60 PER CENT.

We have selected from each department in our store, all lots of suits of every description and price, of which we have not complete line of sizes, and regardless of how greatly the prices may have been already reduced, we have now made a further reduction of 50 per cent to insure their immediate sale.

The very fact that there are but few of each kind left is assurance that they have met with most favor, and are the very choice styles in our stock. In the aggregate there are several hundred suits, comprising all sizes for men, boys and children, and every suit is marked below cost.

Jas. A. Anderson & Co.,
THE FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS,
41 WHITEHALL ST.

CURE THE EFFECT OF INDIGESTIBLE FOOD.
YOU CAN EAT
WATERMELONS,
PLUMS,
GREEN APPLES.
VEGETABLES.

In fact anything that is tempting at this season of the year, and which so often results in a disordered condition of the bowels, and take a dose of Dr. BIGGER'S SOUTHERN REMEDY and you will counteract any evil effects, as it not only aids digestion but acts as a neutralizing agent.

Children Teething.

My little girl had a very high fever last week and was threatened with Cholera Infantum. I gave her Dr. Biggers' Southern Remedy. A few doses acted like magic and relieved her entirely. No family should be without it. Gratefully yours,
WM. S. PARKS, Druggist.

The General Attorney of the Pullman Sleeping Car Company, says that old Dr. Biggers could leave no better legacy than his Southern Remedy for bowel affections, and in all his travels he has never found anything to equal it for the relief of Diarrhœa, Dysentery and the restoration of the little ones whose system is suffering such a drainage from the effect of teething.

Father!

Loss of sleep sustained in the anxiety spent in nursing the little darling so slowly and pitifully wasting away by the drainage upon its system from the effects of teething, nearly unfits you for business. We suggest that if you will try a bottle of Dr. Biggers' Southern Remedy you will have a panacea for all bowel troubles, and loss of sleep and sickness will be unknown in your house.

For sale by all druggists.

FOR CONGRESS.
HON. N. J. HAMMOND.

DELEGATES:
JOHN R. GRAMLING,
SAMUEL WIEL,
FRANK M. POTTS,
WM. A. HAYGOOD,
T. T. SMITH,
JAMES F. BARDETT,
DR. J. D. TURNER,
A. L. HOLBROOK,
ALEX. W. SMITH
J. H. HARVILLE,
MOSES LIPES,
A. B. CULBERSON

FOR CONGRESS
P. L. MYNATT,

DELEGATES:
DR. E. J. ROACH,
J. J. BARNES,
J. M. LIDDELL,
MARTIN H. DOOLY,
WHEELER MANGUM,
THOS. J. BOYD,
H. C. SAWTELL,
FRANK E. BLOCK,
TOM CLAYTON
C. J. SIMMONS,
C. Q. ADAMSON,
BENJ. F. McDUFFIE. 7p

FOR CONGRESS
HARRY JACKSON.

DELEGATES.
HENRY W. GRADY,
SAMUEL M. INMAN,
JOHN J. DOONAN,
B. S. IVY,
SAM. F. PARROTT,
MARK L. TOLBERT,
LEVI COHEN,
GEORGE HILLYER,
GEO. W. WINBURN,
JAMES M. WILSON,
W. C. MADDOX,
W. M. CAMP

TEACHERS and SCHOOL GIRLS ATTENTION!

We will reduce our price of tuition during the summer months to accommodate ladies desirous of taking advantage of the school vacation. New Art Goods. Cool studio. Call and see specimens or send for circulars. Firing and gilding of China our specialty. Artists' requisites in great variety.
LYCETT'S ART SCHOOL,
67½ Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

H. I. KIMBALL, L. B. WHEELER & CO., ARCHITECTS.
9½ Peachtree Street.

FOR INFORMATION AS TO
RAILROAD RATES, ROUTES, TIME, ETC.,
To any Part of the World
Apply to B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger Agent, Kennesaw Route.
8m Atlanta, Ga.

THEO. H. PRICE, Late of Eure, Farrar & Price. FERGUS REID.
PRICE, REID & CO.,
Cotton Commission Merchants
—NORFOLK, VA.—
Special attention given to the sale of cotton, to arrive or in transit, for both foreign and domestic markets. Correspondence solicited.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton—Middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6¼; New York at 11; in Atlanta at 10¾@10⅞.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, July 23, 10:31 P.M.

All observations taken at the same moment of time at each place named.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.11	81	64	S W	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.13	80	...	S E	Light	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.11	88	...	E	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.14	78	...	S E	Light	.00	Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time of observation.							
6:31 a m	30.14	76	63	S W	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31 a m	30.16	85	65	W	Fresh	.00	Clear.
2:31 p m	30.10	88	63	S	Light	.00	Clear.
6:31 p m	30.09	86	64	S W	Fresh	.01	Fair.
10:31 p m	30.11	81	64	S W	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar..... 30.119 Maximum ther..... 88.5
" ther..... 78.8 Minimum ther..... 75.0
" " hu'y ... 54.0 Total rainfall..... .00

HEADQUARTERS FOR
GORHAM M'F'G CO.'S
CELEBRATED
STERLING SILVERWARE
Large Stock always on hand.
J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
Sole Agents for Atlanta.

MEETINGS.

To the W. C. T. U.

The members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are requested to meet this morning at 9 a. m., at the agricultural room of the capitol, and go from there to the State Temperance Convention.

Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, of Charleston, will be present as the honored representative of our work in the south.

MRS. E. C. WITTER, President.
MRS. M. H. STOKES, Secretary.

Royal Arcanum.

Atlanta Council, No. 160, Royal Arcanum meets to-night at eight o'clock. A full attendance requested.
T. E. MEANS, Regent.
G. S. PRIOR, Sec'y.

Exciting game at Athletic park at 4:15 this afternoon. Take 4 o'clock Peachtree street cars. Park only one block from corner of North Avenue.

PERSONAL.

Judge W. R. Hammond, of this city, will be at New Holland for the next thirty days. He will be in Atlanta every Monday at 10 o'clock, to hold court in chambers. Any matter sent him at New Holland will receive prompt attention.

The friends and acquaintances of Miss Sara D. Cady, will regret to learn that she is confined to her room at her father's residence, 136 South Forsyth street. Miss Sara, unfortunately had a fall at church Sunday, and injured one of her feet.

Go to the lawn party this evening at Judge Jackson's.

Dr. D. Smith is just completing a store and two residences of 7 and 18 rooms on Whitehall street, and has recently bought a lot near First Methodist church from Mrs. McMillan for $3,500, and has plans now drawn for building at a cost of $15,000 to be completed immediately.

Mr. J. B. Ivey, of Columbus, Ga., and inventor of Ivey's wood yard machinery, spent several days in the city. He leaves for Macon to-day.

Mrs. Dr. J. G. Earnest and family left via the Western and Atlantic railroad, yesterday, for the mountains of East Tennessee, where they will spend the summer, leaving the doctor a widower, with headquarters at the Markham house.

Don't fail to see the baseball game at Athletic park this afternoon. Take 4 o'clock street car, Peachtree street line.

THE CORN DOCTOR.

What the Richmond Papers Say About J. A. Edwards.

Telegram received in Atlanta yesterday from Richmond, Va., say that an officer will leave that city for Atlanta Friday with a requisition for Edwards, the chiropodist. The telegram also says that the officer will be accompanied by some one who can identify Edwards. The Richmond Dispatch says:

On the 26th of May, a quiet marriage took place in a room of the St. Clair hotel here. The contracting parties were Dr. James Augustus Edwards and Miss Ocarina Boatwright. A few days after the marriage, Mrs. Edwards was taken with convulsions, and her condition was thought to be critical, accordingly she sent for a lawyer and made a will, giving all of her property to her husband. She subsequently became convalescent and finally recovered. On the morning of the 26th of June, Edwards sent his wife for a glass of water. When she returned he emptied a red powder into the water and requested her to drink it to quiet her nerves. Mrs. Edwards, supposing that all was not right, told him that if he would drink some of it first she would do as he requested. He declined, but insisted upon her drinking what was in the glass. She again refused when he went to the door and locked it, and said to her that he intended to make her drink it. Just at that time the floor servant came to the door. Edwards threw the stuff out of the window, and after washing the glass thoroughly, put on his hat and left the room, telling his wife that he was going over to Manchester, and would not return until night. That was the last she saw of him. After waiting for some time she swore out a warrant for desertion and attempted poisoning. Edwards was to-day arrested at Atlanta, and it was discovered that he had another wife there.

Excellent sport at Athletic park this afternoon. Game called at 4:15. Refreshments at grand stand.

Special Business Notices.

A CARD—To all who are suffering from error and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self-addressed envelope to REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D., New York.
mar 16 su tu th wky eow next rd ma

—FOR—
BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL OFFICE SUPPLIES,
—CALL AT—
LYNCH & LESTER'S.

C. W. MOTES,
Portrait Photographer,
34 WHITEHALL STREET.
THE BEST GALLERY. FINEST SCENERY AND best light in the city. My scenery has been carefully selected from Seavey, the celebrated New York artist, and is especially suited for young ladies in their graduating dresses. A large and fine assortment of Gold, Plush and Antique Bronze picture frames. Sittings made in cloudy weather. All work done by the instantaneous process.
C. W. MOTES.

These young gentlemen appear to have made up their minds to captivate the lady in the picture. Well, say what you will, there's nothing like clothes for giving one a good appearance. True, they don't maket the man, bu they are a wonderful improvement. Now, let us say this in all candor. This week we will offer in men's and boys' ready-made Summer Clothing such bargains as were never heard of before. Don't take our word for it, come and see.

Our prices are reduced to crushing figures and we mean to sell, and intend to do it.

A. O. M. GAY,
Clothier, Hatter and Tailor,
35 WHITEHALL STREET.

BLOOD
And its unparalleled abuses, are fully and freely discussed in a neat 32 page book, mailed free to any address, by Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Drop a postal for it, as every man and woman needs it and will be delighted with its valuable and entirely new revelations.

SMALL VOICES
Sometimes shake a Nation of people and arouse them to action. Expressions similar to the following, from a well-known Druggist of Atlanta, pour in from sections where B. B. B. has been used.
ATLANTA, June 12, 1884.
It is our firm belief that B. B. B. is the BEST Blood Purifier on the market. We are selling four or five bottles of it to ONE of any other preparation of the kind. It has failed in no instance to give entire satisfaction. Merit is the secret.
W. P. SMITH & CO., Druggists.
This is the only blood medicine known that combines quick action, certain effect, cheap price and unbounded satisfaction.

WE PROVE
That one single bottle of B. B. B. will do as much work in curing Blood Poisons, Skin Affections, Scrofula, Kidney Troubles, Catarrh and Rheumatism as six bottles of any other preparation on earth.
One 50-year-old chronic ulcer cured; Scrofula of children, cured with one bottle. Blood Poisons cured with a few bottles. It never fails. We hold home proof in book form. Send for it. Large bottle for $1.00, six for $5.00.
Expressed on receipt of price, if your Druggist can't supply you. Address
BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.
tu th sa su wky nx rd mat

TUTT'S PILLS
TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.
From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: **Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION,** and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine **TUTT'S PILLS** have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt, removing all impurities through these three **"scavengers of the system,"** producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. **TUTT'S PILLS** cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect
ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.
HE FEELS LIKE A NEW MAN.
"I have had Dyspepsia, with Constipation, two years, and have tried ten different kinds of pills, and **TUTT'S** are the first that have done me any good. They have cleaned me out nicely. My appetite is splendid, food digests readily, and I now have natural passages. I feel like a new man." W. D. EDWARDS, Palmyra, O.
Sold everywhere, 25c. Office, 44 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.
TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE

ADVERTISEMENTS
Promptly and cheaply placed in all newspapers by T. E. Hanbury & Co., Advertising Agents, 13½ S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga. Send for Catalogue and Estimates.

CLEARING OUT SALE!
Sweeping Reductions in all Lines
In our elegant stock of
Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing,
HIRSCH BROS.
CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS
42 and 44 WHITEHALL STREET.

THIN SUMMER GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY AT VERY LOW FIGURES.
OUR BOYS' and CHILDREN'S SUITS
WE ARE SELLING OUT AT REDUCED PRICES.
A No. 1 Stock of Fine Dress Suits, Worsteds, Granites, &c., Kept Constantly on Hand.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER AT POPULAR PRICES.
MUSE AND SWIFT
38 WHITEHALL ST.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,
Sterling Silver Ware.
The largest variety of new designs just received in the following goods: Tea Spoons, Desert Spoons, Table Spoons, Tea and Table Forks, Fish Sets, Crumb Knives, Berry Spoons, Olive Forks, Cheese Scoops, Butter Knives, Pickle Forks, Cake Knives, Ice Cream Slicers, Soup and Oyster Ladles, Vegetable Sets, and a large assortment of other goods suitable for table use at prices never before offered in this city.
31 Whitehall street.

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY.
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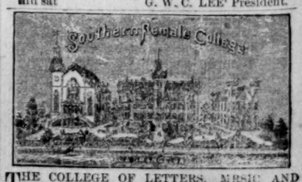

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THE

VOLUME XVII.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

BARNUM RE-ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

After Transacting Preliminary Business, the Body Adjourns, to Meet Cleveland in Albany, on Monday—Ex-Governor St. John Nominated for the Presidency.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The democratic national committee met at the Fifth avenue hotel to-day, and was called to order by Senator Gorman, of Maryland, in the absence of chairman Barnum. Senator Gorman was at once elected temporary chairman, and F. O. Prince was made temporary secretary.

H. O. Thompson, of New York, made a motion which was seconded by W. W. Armstrong, of Ohio, that William Barnum be elected permanent chairman of the committee. This was done by acclamation and unanimously. F. O. Prince was re-elected secretary. The roll of states was then called.

Alabama was represented by H. C. Temple; Florida, Samuel Pasco; Georgia, Patrick Walsh; Mississippi, C. A. Johnson; North Carolina, M. W. Ransom; South Carolina, F. W. Dawson; Virginia, John S. Barbour.

F. W. Dawson, of South Carolina, introduced the following:

Resolved, That a committee of seven, of which the permanent and temporary chairman of the committee shall be members, be appointed to consider a plan for the organization of the committee for the work of the canvass, and report at the next meeting of the national committee.

After discussion upon the necessity of a thorough and systematic organization, the resolution was adopted, and the following committee was appointed: Messrs. Barnum, Gorman, Dawson, Smalley, Kelly, Miller and Vilas.

Smith M. Week, proxy for Mr. Barnum, stated that Mr. Barnum thought that upon the adjournment to-day of the committee it would be well to adjourn to meet at Albany on Monday.

A resolution was adopted that when the committee adjourned it would be to meet again at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning at the Delavan house, Albany.

Hurbert O. Thompson introduced a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to select and report upon the headquarters in this city for the campaign.

The resolution was adopted and Messrs. Thompson McHenry and Ross were appointed as that committee.

Mr. Baker, of West Virginia, addressed the committee by request, on the condition of affairs in that state. He gave it as his opinion that whatever differences may exist on local matters, the party would be united in November.

The committee on organization for the canvass and the congressional committee will hold a meeting to consider the plan for the national campaign.

Mr. Thompson announced that there would be a meeting of the committee on headquarters immediately after the adjournment. The national committee adjourned at 1:30 p. m. to meet at Albany.

THE PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

The committee of seven appointed at the meeting of the democratic national committee to consider the plan for organizing the national committee for campaign work, met this afternoon, after the national committee had adjourned. All members or their proxies were present. General discussion took place, and a conference with the congressional committee was held. United States Senator John E. Kenna, of West Virginia, was the only member of the latter committee who was absent or not represented by proxy. It was decided that the national committee should attend to national affairs especially, and that the congressional committee should look after the elections in the congressional districts. It was estimated that there are 78 congressional districts that are confessedly close, and to these the congressional committee should give their particular attention. Representatives Stephen of New York, Murphy of Iowa, and Rosecrans of California, were appointed a standing committee of the congressional body to work with the national committee. The headquarters of the congressional committee will be in Washington. The sub-committee of three consisting of Thompson, of New York; McHenry, of Kentucky; and Ross, of New Jersey, have not yet reported upon the place for permanent headquarters for the national committees. They will report at Albany on Tuesday next.

ST. JOHN FOR PRESIDENT.

The Second Day's Proceedings of the Prohibition Convention.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 24.—The prohibition convention was called to order this morning at 9 o'clock. The attendance was very large. After prayer, and the offering of a number of resolutions, the convention proceeded to the call of states for the nomination of candidates. Mr. Babcock, of California, put in nomination R. H. McDonald, and George C. Christian, of Illinois, proposed the name of ex-Governor St. John, which was received with cheers and enthusiasm.

Miss Francis E. Willard seconded the nomination of St. John. Delegates from Kentucky and Maine seconded the nominatisn of McDonald, and W. T. Eustis, of Maine, put in nomination Gideon T. Stewart, of Ohio. Mr. Miner, of Massachusetts, also seconded the nomination of St. John, expressing the belief that he would receive the nomination of the convention on the first ballot by an overwhelming majority. The nomination of St. John was seconded by a great number of other delegates, and many good things were said of him by the various speakers that the remark was made on the stage that the audience had been listening to-day to the new gospel of St. John.

When Ohio was called Mr. Steward took the platform, and said the presentation of his name was against his wish; that he would not be a candidate, and that he seconded the nomination of St. John.

Mr. Pierce, of Pennsylvania, nominated Hon. Jas. Black, of Pennsylvania.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Babcock, of California, who had nominated R. H. McDonald, came to the platform and said Mr. Donald was for the cause, and not for self. He, Mr. Babcock, had presented the name as it had been cordially received by the convention, but he was satisfied that the temper of the convention as to the interest of the cause demanded the withdrawal of Dr. McDonald's name. He therefore withdrew it, and cordially seconded the nomination of St. John. [Cheers.]

Mr. Pierce, of Pennsylvania, also withdrew the nomination of Mr. Black, and that of Mr. Stewart was withdrawn by the Maine delegation, with the remark that Maine kept step to the music of the union. [Cheers.]

On the motion to suspend the rules and nominate St. John by acclamation, the earnest argument of a delegate that the affect that would be to stampede the convention and to leave its most important work—the platform—uncared for. The convention took a recess until 3 p. m.

ST. JOHN NOMINATED.

Upon reassembling in the afternoon session the first business transacted was the call of the roll of states upon the nomination, notwithstanding the renewal of the objection from those delegates who wished to get to work upon the platform. Every vote was cast for St. John, and at the conclusion of the roll call it was announced that the result of the ba